THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 240

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Bares Its Demands

Soviet Involves Manchukuo

New York Likes Mayor McKee

Spain Ends Capital Penalty

Gilbert Parker Made Men Feel

GERMANY makes public its memorandum to France, demanding equality in armaments. France is asked for a confidential talk first, after which the United States, Great Britain and Italy may participate. The memorandum shows that Germany claims the right to use all military weapons not forbidden to other countries and the right to adapt its defense system to what it regards as its needs. France is understood to be drafting a conditional refusal of the plea, but leaving the door open to negotiations. The powers may make concessions and Germany accept certain limitations—Both sides admit an hour has struck when a more definite understanding must be found.

¶ Two of Germany's Cabinet officers make statements that command Europe's attention. Baron von Neurath, Foreign Minister, declares Germany cannot participate in the forthcoming Disarmament Conference unless first assured of arms equality. Without Germany's cooperation the nations probably cannot disarm. Gen. von Schleicher, Defense Minister, says that Germany intends in any case to carry out its measures for defense. These statements emphasize what was already a strong promise—That adjustment for Germany is near at hand.

¶ Manchukuo, seeking recognition as an independent state, meets with one of the difficulties of statehood. The Soviet Consul-General at Harbin protests to Changchun, the capital, that Soviet citizens must have far more effective protection or else the Soviet will arm and train its nationals for self-defense in north Manchuria. And this, sounding reasonable enough, is about the last thing that new Manchukuo wants—an armed Russian force established within its borders.

¶ New York City sees swift and cheerful changes. New Mayor Joseph V. McKee cuts his own salary $15,000, tells department heads they will be cut, tells employees under $2000 they will not be, breaks a Tammany monopoly to give ballot printing to the lowest bidder, assures the bankers expenses will tumble, gets a $15,000,000 loan at a new low rate. Mayor Walker returns to town and a big surprise—Instead of eagerly awaiting him, he finds the people kiting after McKee and liking it.

¶ Spain's Cortes approves reforms of the penal code intended to abolish the death penalty and life-imprisonment. Under the new form of the law the maximum prison sentence would be 20 years. This takes the view that the prison must do its reforming in that period of time, if it is to rate as an institution that does reform. Identical penalties are provided for matrimonial infidelities of men and women. Which shows how modern Spain is endeavoring to be—how fair.

¶ Scotland and Finland show intoxicants as having a tough time. The Scotch owners of 78 distilleries, with crushing taxes and warehouses overflowing, decide to dismiss thousands of workers and distill no more whisky until the spring of 1933, because people won't drink hard liquor. Finland, finding that people want to drink little else, goes in for stronger and cheaper beer to reform the public taste. Whisky is whining, light wines and beer slay all slogans, mixed drinks mean only more misery—Just where is booze hiding its happiness these days?

¶ Britain learns from the Association for the Advancement of Science that men are no mere upstarts since the glacial period. Undoubtedly, declares Prof. P. G. H. Boswell from the relic evidence, men were on hand when the great ice cap covered nearly everything and the mammoth and straight-tusked elephant were plentiful and petulant. Which is a big relief—The sometime diary of the human family would hate to lose a rich chapter like that.

¶ Sir Gilbert Parker will be remembered by a grateful multitude for sharing with them the romance his quickened eye could discern in the seemingly lean affairs of men. Born in the quarters of his father, an officer in Quebec barracks, he set a heartbeat into rugged Canada that made it felt and loved throughout the world. What schoolboy won't devour history when he can get it in books like "Seats of the Mighty"? But he could do more than vitalize the memorable past; he could vitalize the commonplace—since there wasn't any commonplace to him. Men's debt is in that he made them feel life as he felt it—as momentous, crammed with possibility, awaiting only their nod, "Let's go!"

Air Traffic Gains 100-Fold in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

RAPID growth of air travel is shown by the fact that 13 years ago only 20 passengers left Croydon in an average week, now 2000 leave that airport weekly.

This 100-fold increase promises to be rapidly exceeded, for in the first six months of this year Imperial Airways carried 30,000 passengers from Croydon alone, as many as the total carried during the whole of last year.

It is now possible to book by air from Croydon for 130 continental centers apart from Empire services.

Nation Plans Celebration of Constitution

Annual Observance Tied to 200th Anniversary of George Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Constitution Week, Sept. 11-17, and Constitution Day, Sept. 17, are to be celebrated with heightened interest this year when the 145th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution will be linked with the name of Washington in recognition of the Washington bicentennial celebration. This is reported at the national headquarters of the Constitution Educational Association here.

From all parts of the United States, it was stated, have come requests for information on the Constitution, pamphlets, program material, and suggestions for proclamations for Constitution Day. Governors of many states are planning proclamations recommending fitting recognition by the people of the "fundamental law of the land."

"It is probable this year that special interest in the Constitution will continue until election day," Mrs. Harry Atwood, managing director of the Constitution Education Association, said. "Political and governmental discussion involving a knowledge of the Constitution will no doubt play an important part in the choice of platforms and candidates, the standard bearers which determine the destiny of our country for the next four years.

"We are especially anxious this year that these two facts may become generally known: First, that Washington was truly the central figure in preparing the way for the Constitution in its making and in its early administration. That period was the one time in all the annals of government when a group of men, through a careful analysis of the history and trend of governments, worked out a definite plan that abruptly brought order out of chaos.

"Secondly, that a return to the plan worked out by the founding fathers may be counted on to abruptly bring order out of chaos today, just in the degree that we return to the constitutional plan of government bequeathed us by the founding fathers—the keystone that has made this republic foremost among the nations of the world."

A bulletin issued recently by the organization called "Washington and the Constitution" has been sent out, it was stated, in thousands to various organizations.

Within 10 days after the publication of this eight-page bulletin, Mrs. Atwood said, requests came in for more than 10,000 copies from all parts of the United States. Since then an edition of 20,000 copies has been exhausted and another edition is required to fill the orders. State commissioners of education are distributing the bulletin as well as American Legion posts, Lions Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and other organizations.

Chang Lost Favor and Office As War-Lord Who Didn't Fight

Cautious Policy of 'Young Marshal' Forfeited Popular Sympathy With Chinese People—Former Dictator Object of Bitter Attacks

By DEMAREE BESS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The great Chinese sage Mencius did not like military men. He declared, "Every famous general deserves the worst of punishments." But Mencius disliked generals because they fought wars. He might have admired Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, deposed ruler of Manchuria, now deposed for the second time in a year as ruler of North China because he refused to fight.

Marshal Chang perhaps recalled the words of Lao-Tse, another Chinese sage, who said, "Of all acts, the most prejudicial, the most damnable, is war." These sages, one may believe, would have approved Marshal Chang's consistent observance of a policy of nonresistance against the Japanese in Manchuria and North China. But I have failed to discover a single admirer of the young man's policy among living Chinese.

There has been enthusiasm everywhere for Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the Nineteenth Route Army, who resisted the Japanese at Shanghai. There has been neither enthusiasm nor moral support of any kind, in private or public, for Marshal Chang. If the Chinese generally were pacifists a few decades ago, as some Occidental writers suspected, they seem to have changed their philosophic habits. As a matter of fact, I have yet to discover convincing evidence that working pacifists were ever more common in China than elsewhere.

To the impartial observer, it would appear that the Chinese public has been unnaturally harsh in its judgment of Marshal Chang. He has been lampooned in Chinese newspapers and magazines more severely than any other man of his generation. He has been the subject of bitter satirical sketches on the Chinese stage and in radio broadcasts. It is difficult to account for the unusual violence of public sentiment.

As a militarist Marshal Chang has seemed rather better than worse when compared with his fellow-war-lords. He has an agreeable personality. He retained the loyalty of an intelligent group of subordinates

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

NEXT FEDERAL BUDGET IN LINE FOR HEAVY CUTS

Bureau Chiefs in Conference With Director on Their Estimates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—The Federal Government has begun anew its slashing of expenditures with the prospect that its various branches will have even less to spend during the next fiscal year than their drastically curtailed funds for this year allow them.

Col. J. Clawson Roop, director of the budget, yesterday began a series of daily conferences with department and bureau chiefs that will last until October 29. At these conferences preliminary estimates will be given of the size of the expenses of the various offices in the fiscal year 1934, beginning next July.

When all the estimates are in hand the directors of the budget will undertake the difficult task of apportioning among the departments the estimated receipts for the next fiscal year. The budget must be completed by Dec. 1 for presentation to Congress when it meets.

Congress, by imposing new taxes at its last session, made an effort to increase revenues to a point where they would cover governmental expenditures during the present fiscal year. During the first two months, however, these taxes have not produced the expected revenue and the prospect now is that the budget for next year will have to be pared down still further or else Congress will have to provide some way of obtaining more revenue.

During the last 60 days governmental expenditures exceeded receipts by $400,891,120. In the same period last year there was a deficit of $405,067,933, and the fiscal year ended with a deficit of $2,700,000,000.

President Hoover is again recommending to department chiefs that they reduce expenditures to the lowest possible minimum. The economy program has been discussed at length at Cabinet meetings. Department heads are cognizant of the fact that the President intends to pare down their estimates after the totals are in, if they are not cut enough. More than $350,000,000 was shaved off by Mr. Hoover last year before the budget went to Congress.

REICH EMBARKS ON YEAR'S PLAN TO HELP TRADE

Sweeping Powers Given to Chancellor on Wages, Hours and Taxes

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Staff Correspondent

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 7—The German Government has embarked upon a "twelve-months" plan.

Convinced that "the lowest point of the crisis has been reached," the von Papen Cabinet has officially promulgated an economic program which is intended to bring Germany into line with the expected upswing in business during the forthcoming year.

To enable the Cabinet to carry out the scheme President von Hindenburg by an emergency decree invested the Chancellor with the most sweeping power yet invoked under the dictatorial clause of the Weimar constitution. The decree permits Capt. Franz von Papen to enact any desired reforms touching unemployment, labor, wages, social measures and numerous related fields.

Thus the President practically placed in the Cabinet's hands authority to enact legislation completely supplanting action by the Reichstag. This latest deviation from parliamentary procedure is giving rise to grave questions in circles favoring the Republic, who declare it exceeds even the score of Article 48 as relegating popular government to the background.

The decrees follow the economic policy previously outlined by the Chancellor in a public speech, and involved providing 2,840,000,000 marks, about $681,000,000, to start the wheels of private industry. Major items in the government program may be summarized as follows:

First, definite announcement that Germany is to adopt an agricultural quota system. Imports are to be

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

44—*Is It the Purpose of Prohibition to Reform Drunkards?*

THE leaders of the prohibition movement have always insisted that their purpose was prevention rather than cure. Instead of trying to reform drunkards, their purpose was to stop the source from which drunkards come. This plan of stoppage at the source seems more constructive than merely curing those who have already been made drunkards. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Prohibitionists have always believed and said that one of the chief sources of drunkenness is the high-pressure selling of liquor. So long as it is money in the pockets of liquor men to make drinkers out of nondrinkers and hard drinkers out of moderate drinkers, so long will drunkards be made. They who make money by it will make drunkards faster than all agencies for the cure of drunkards can cure them.

They who pretend to look for drunkards who have been reformed by prohibition are trying to deceive the public. If they are really interested in reformed drunkards, they will, naturally, look in those places where drunkards are reformed, or cured. There used to be plenty of such places. There are not so many now. This fact might prove disconcerting to our crusaders for booze. That might be a sufficient reason for not looking in such places.

Street Car Riding Habit Promoted By Free Rides on California System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — Twenty-three thousand free rides were given residents of this city by the Bakersfield & Kern Electric Railway from Aug. 10 to the close of that month. It was the beginning of a 60-day free-ride period between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

At conclusion of this period all fares will be reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents for an additional 90 days. According to Mr. A. Emory Wishon, president of the railway corporation, this plan was adopted as "what might be considered a last effort to increase the railway use and street railway income, and avoid abandonment of operation."

Residents have welcomed the unique idea with enthusiasm. Free rides the first day on the street cars and connecting buses owned by the company reached nearly 3000. Recently the number of passengers riding during the free hours increased to more than 4000 a day. Street car officials state that many people are now using the system who never have been on the cars before.

Merchants, managers of theaters, owners of ice cream parlors, etc., are equally enthusiastic over the increased numbers of people who are coming into the down-town districts. Many merchants are coöperating with the street car company by including in their newspaper advertising statements of which the following is typical: "Ride the street cars free! From 9:30 a. m., to 3:30 p. m. Get off at Eighteenth and Chester and save more money."

So far there have been no words of adverse criticism from any source. As Mr. V. N. Mickelberry, superintendent of the company, says: "Only time will tell the ultimate value of the 'noble experiment.'"

Free Rides Result In Larger Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With free rides on the street cars during two periods each day of the recent Fleet Week Frolic in this city, receipts of the street railway still increased to about $1000 more a day than they were during the same event last year. For 30 minutes during the rush hour at noon and in the evening the street cars were free to into-town traffic. Fares in this city are 10 cents or three tokens for a quarter.

The "free" idea was carried out all through the week's frolic, and the city was bidden by Mayor John Dore to play and make festival. The Civic Auditorium was free for an evening of dancing, there was a night of mardi gras, street dancing, band concerts and costume parade. With all of these things free, merchants declared that there was more spending than there has been in years. From the street dance to the formal navy ball the week was characterized by a noticeable lack of liquor or of the usual "whoopee."

BUSINESS FOUND MOVING SURELY BACK TO NORMAL

Babson Statistician Says Sustained Recovery Is Now Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 7—Handwriting on the 1932 economic wall, across which is scrawled the recent encouraging rise in the stock market, spells sustained recovery from this point on, with 1934 possibly registering normal times.

Mr. Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of the Babson Statistical Organization in making this forecast in the opening address at the nineteenth annual national business meeting of the organization, said he did not believe that the current manifold indications of business resumption are false harbingers of prosperity.

Rays of light in the nature of rises in the security and commodity markets, scarcity of finished merchandise, and the drastic and thorough readjustment that has been effected, he declared, are penetrating the economic gloom.

No Further Decimation

The prosperity march need fear no further serious decimation and its progress, according to his analysis, will be speeded, by constantly unleashed orders, rising wholesale commodity prices and climbing bonds and securities.

"Business will rebound from its overdepressed state, and it is quite possible that the rise will be sharp," Mr. Wilson said. "The total volume of business in 1933 should be greater than that of 1932. Because the readjustment has been drastic it is not unreasonable to expect the recovery to reach normal by the close of 1934."

The United States was ready, he continued, to resume business in 1931 had not the buffet of the European financial collapse toppled the nation again into the business trough. This, he said, was an "imported depression" demanding "compound readjustment."

From the adjustment itself have been evolved grave economic problems, he continued. He called for economically sound solutions rather than mere "reflationary recovery," if permanent welfare is to be served. The remedies he viewed as emergency measures that themselves ultimately must be liquidated. Inflationary potentialities aimed at speculative heights with reaction inevitable and inimical he sees in the present measures.

Epigrammatically he designated the paradoxes in the present recovery program. Debt, he said, cannot be permanently relieved by increasing debt; overexpansion of credit is not to be cured by credit inflation; a strong financial structure cannot issue from diluted currency, and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Rise in 'Gas' Taxes Shown to Restrict Motor Registries

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—The extent to which heavy gasoline taxes in certain states have affected use of automobiles since many persons have had to economize more rigidly, thus dealing "heavy blows not only to the automotive industry but to all the allied lines," is shown in a report by Mr. Milan V. Ayres, analyst for the National Association of Finance Companies, made public yesterday.

After surveying conditions in each state Mr. Ayres declares that the six cent gasoline tax adopted by certain states has driven the registration of motor vehicles back below the 1927 level, while in states where the tax is only two cents registrations have continued on the increase.

"Each cent added to the gasoline tax has increased the effect of the depression in so far as the number of cars registered and in use is concerned," Mr. Ayres said. In view of this result from higher state taxes, he adds, "Unpleasant results for the automobile industry can be forecast from the additional federal tax of one cent." Mr. Ayres continued: "The change in registrations from 1929 to 1931 may be summarized as follows: two cent tax, increase of registration 1.8 per cent; three-cent tax, decrease 1 per cent; four cent tax, decrease, 3.3 per cent; five cent tax, decrease, 7.5 per cent; six cent tax, decrease, 13.2 per cent."

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
News of Sports—Page 4
News of Sports—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
Weekly Aviation Column 4
Women's Enterprises and Fashions 6
The Home Forum 7
Showing Our True Spiritual Selves
[With Spanish Translation]
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

THINGS PRESENT

Perhaps you have a friend who is learning Spanish, or is he a Spaniard learning English? A marked copy of the article in English and its scholarly Spanish translation on the Home Forum page might help some student.

Today the reader has another opportunity to test his knowledge of the Book. How many of the Rime-O-Grams based on women of the Bible can you guess? Send in your lists.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver answers the question: Where are drunkards reformed? Each day his "Prohibition Facts" meets some specific wet argument.

Thursday, of course, brings the Young Folks' page, and the weekly "Scouting the World Around" feature.

Organized Dry Business Men Declare Chamber 'Sold Out'

Prohibition Foundation in Statement Sees 'Wet Plot' to Deliver Prestige of United States Trade Board to the Brewers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—A plot within the United States Chamber of Commerce to deliver the "prestige" of the organization to the brewers, is charged by the Business Men's Prohibition Foundation in a second statement, issued from its headquarters here.

Although a "program of anti-prohibition propaganda," carried on by "an influential, dripping wet coterie within the chamber," was charged by Mr. Richard H. Scott, foundation president, in his letter to Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chamber president, on Aug. 23, the full extent of this movement has only now been revealed, foundation officials advise.

This letter, sent by Mr. Scott following Mr. Harriman's attack on the Eighteenth Amendment, on Aug. 13, was not received personally by Mr. Harriman, it is made known at the foundation office, and so far no reply from the "Addressee's Agent," has been received.

"What is the price in this sell out," the foundation asks, "cash, emoluments or new memberships?"

Some of the details of the "wet plot" the foundation lists as follows:

(1) "The wets within the chamber, who would scuttle its reputation and sell it out for the temporary benefit of the brewers, are in intimate if not official relationship with the executives of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

(2) "The plans for the wet drive within the chamber were laid at San Francisco when the national chamber held its convention there in May. Conspicuous throughout the sessions was a coterie of dripping wet members in constant association with Hugh Fox, for upward of 30 years the brains of the United States Brewers' Association, who himself participated in the San Francisco meeting as an elected delegate from Connecticut.

(3) "The national referendum of the chamber of commerce of the United States membership on the question of prohibition which was decided on at that time, was intended as a 'sop' to the dry members, but plans then made and now clearly evident, will, it is expected by the chamber's wet clique, result in packing the chamber's mail ballot

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

BUILDING ON BIG SCALE IN BOSTON AREA FORECAST

Realty Exchange Official Says Market for Small Homes Is More Active

Building on a large scale in Boston is forecast by Mr. John T. Scully, executive-secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, as a result of national emergency credit measures. He expresses a belief that the opportunity will be seized to tear down present out-of-date tenements and rebuild with modern apartments by using funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and possibly the new Home Loan Bank.

Declaring his conviction that these two organizations will make money available for such a purpose, he said there are indications that plans are being made to acquire money from those sources. The City Planning Board has long advocated rehabilitation of Boston's tenement sections and the availability of federal loans may, he believes, hasten its objective.

All the money necessary probably could not be obtained from either organization but a smart realty firm could, he believes, supplement the funds advanced by a bond issue enjoying a low rate of interest because of the community service involved in the enterprise.

Both Mr. Scully and Mr. Charles A. Hall, director of the exchange, believe the market for small homes to be more active. However, most of the sales are negotiated directly by banks holding foreclosed property and desirous of redeeming the value of their loans and by the owners dealing directly with prospective buyers. The real estate brokers are getting little of the business, according to Mr. Hall.

Mr. Scully said he believes the newly established Home Loan Bank will give direct as well as indirect assistance to the home owner harassed by mortgages. If the inference of the home loan measure is correct, he said, the man threatened with foreclosure of his home because he cannot pay on the principal following the lapse of interest payments, can go to the Home Loan Bank, make known his predicament and receive succor. This viewpoint is contrary to the understanding that the home loan banks can bring relief to the property owner only indirectly by rediscounting mortgages held by banks and thus making more liquid the position of the latter.

The present central banks for the coöperative and savings institutions rediscount mortgages, and, if the new bank is to provide any vital additional assistance it must, he indicated, deal more directly with the home owner facing foreclosure.

MANCHUKUO TOLD TO GUARD SOVIETS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 7—The Soviet Consul-General at Harbin has protested to the Manchukuo foreign commissioner against the lack of protection to the persons and property of Soviet citizens, asserting that unless the Manchukuo Government is able to afford more effective protective organizations the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will be forced to arm Soviet nationals throughout North Manchuria. It is understood that the protest cites numerous cases of alleged depredations against Soviet nationals. The protest was sent to Changchun.

Yingkow reports that two British nationals, a Mr. Cochrane and Miss Philipps, were kidnaped by guerrillas today while they were riding on a race course. It is understood that Mr. Cochrane is associated with the Asiatic Petroleum Company as sub-manager. The British Consulate at Mukden has appealed to the Japanese to assist in the rescue.

POLISH MINISTERS RESIGN

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 7 (AP)—Jan Pilsudski and Alfonso Kuehne, ministers of finance and transportation, resigned yesterday and were succeeded by Wladislaus Zawadski and Michael Butkiewicz.

McKEE SWINGS AX ON SALARIES OF HIGH FIGURE

Cuts Own $15,000, Orders Slashes All Along Line Above $2000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—New York City's orgy of spending which characterized its Tammany mayoralty in the six years of the James J. Walker régime is at an end, Mayor Joseph V. McKee, successor to Mr. Walker, indicated today.

This word has not only gone down to all borough heads but has tangible expression in the record with Mayor McKee's announcement that his own salary would be cut by $15,000 putting it back to the $25,000 status it had when Mayor Walker and his municipal assembly maneuvered a $2,000,000 salary hoist in the higher brackets of city officialdom soon after Mr. Walker started his second term in 1929.

Simultaneously Mayor McKee served notice that the salary of all department heads would be cut to $12,000 a year, the old rate of pay, effective on Oct. 1. In announcing this to his colleagues on the board of estimate, the Mayor said he had no control over their decision in the matter of their own salaries, but that he expected the new schedule "to show the way."

Tells What He Wants

Consideration of steps to reduce the salaries of subordinates in the various departments would follow in further conferences with Mr. Charles L. Kohler, budget director, Mayor McKee added.

"I tried to give the budget director and his engineers and examiners my mind upon the budget," he told the board of estimate. "I insisted that it must be cut down. We have been through a period of spending, a condition characteristic of nations and individuals for the last six years. Now that condition has passed. The burden upon taxpayers is so great that we must approach the budget from the standpoint of the amount of money we have to spend."

The action of the Mayor had an immediate repercussion in Wall Street, where bankers made it known that they were now ready to float a $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 short-term city loan at 5¼ per cent. This is the lowest rate the city has been able to command in a long time and tends to justify the assertion of Mr. Charles W. Berry, controller, that Mr. Walker's occupancy of the Mayor's chair was costing the city thousands of dollars in high interest rates alone through the Walker administration's failure to make good on its economy pledges to the bankers.

Walker Men Affected

Many of the personal appointees of the one-time Mayor who is now seeking support for reëlection this fall on the ground that he was not given a fair hearing before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the ouster charges against him, which were still pending when he resigned, will be affected by the rigorous pay slash ordered by the new Mayor. None of these department heads were getting less than $15,000.

Mayor McKee made it clear that city workers receiving less than $2000 will not be asked to take a cut in salary. These constitute the chief bloc of city workers, making a majority of the total of 148,550 employees who receive under $3000 a year.

Mayor McKee's action and the repercussion in Wall Street and among proponents of economy in municipal government have had a strong reaction in Tammany Hall, where his fiscal policy is getting the closest attention.

The Tammany clan in the municipality had a further affront by the new Mayor yesterday, when he broke up a virtual monopoly of city printing worth $2,000,000 a year, that has lasted for 20 years with close Tammany affiliations, with a $50,000 saving to the city on a single contract.

OLD RUSSIA PERSISTS IN MANY WAYS

Only in Industrialized Centers Does Soviet Influence Prevail

IN REMOTE AREAS NOTHING CHANGES

To Get From One Huge Plant to Another Took 1200-Mile Trip in Wilderness

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIZHNI NOVGOROD, U. S. S. R.—The shortest and most direct route between the new chemical "giant" at Berezniki and the new automobile "giant" at Nizhni Novgorod is along two of Russia's old waterways, the Kama and the Volga.

The boat trip of 1200 miles—first 200 miles in a small boat to Perm, then 1000 miles on the larger boat which plies between Perm and Nizhni—has a number of instructive features.

First of all it restores one's sense of perspective, which is apt to be a trifle distorted as a result of rapid journeys from one industrial center to another. The long ride down the Kama River to the point where it mingles its comparatively blue waters with the muddy yellow stream of the Volga below Kazan offers very few sights of industrialization. One floats for hours between thickly wooded shores, broken by an occasional village or small town.

One realizes that Russia's new factories are still balanced by enormous stretches of virgin forest and sparsely populated, undeveloped territory.

Then the state officials, employees, engineers, writers and others who occupy the upper deck cabins and the workers and peasants who travel in the "steerage" or open lower deck of the boat constitute a good cross section of Soviet society and one can pick up many interesting impressions in talking with them. Last, but perhaps not least, an unorganized trip on the country's waterways affords an excellent close-up view of the food difficulties.

Better Than the Volga

The Kama, especially in its upper reaches, is a beautiful river, much more picturesque and attractive than the Volga. Wooden churches with red cupolas occasionally peep out from among the trees and remind one slightly of the occasional Buddhist temples along the course of China's greatest river, the Yangtse. High red bluffs, vividly reflected in the water, are a frequent feature of the landscape.

The peaceful, unhurried atmosphere of the river is further enhanced by the enormous floats of logs, cut somewhere in the boundless Ural forests, which move at a snail's pace down the river, sometimes towed by steamboats, sometimes left to the guidance of a few men who live in little huts built on the floats. One recalls the Mississippi of the days of Mark Twain and feels that a journey on one of these floats must have its reaction for a contemplative philosopher.

Perhaps the most striking bit of scenery on the river is at a place called Tikhiya Gori, which means Quiet Mountains. Here a straggling village and a church built in many soft colors are to be seen on top of a high hill overlooking the river. Goats make their way along the steep sides of the hill; an old man hopefully fishing and boys bathing in the river fill out the tranquil picture.

However, man cannot live by picturesque scenery alone. The good ship Radichev, on which I made the 1000-mile journey from Perm to Nizhni Novgorod, put off without a loaf of bread on board, so that passengers were obliged to choose between going without bread, foraging at the villages where the boat stopped or falling back on stores which they might have brought with them.

Little Food to Be Had

As I had no reserve supply myself, I joined the foraging throng of passengers which rushed off the boat at every stop and found that surplus bread was apparently nonexistent in the villages above Perm, that below Perm for a day or two one could get a queer mixture of rye and potato flour, baked into small loaves, while further down the Kama and on the stretch of the Volga between Kazan and Nizhni Novgorod the familiar heavy sour Russian rye bread, the so-called black bread, again became available.

This confirmed the impression that I had derived from my railroad trip to Magnitogorsk, from the same evidence of the wayside stations—that the food situation in European Russia becomes more strained as one goes east from the Volga.

There were only two chickens for sale between Perm and Nizhni Novgorod, so far as my eye, its investigating zeal sharpened by personal desire, could detect, but there was sour milk for those who appreciate it. Eggs were tolerably regular in supply and there were sporadic pats of butter. Most abundant was the product that no state planning commission had decreed: small wild strawberries.

Every stop of the boat became a miniature food expedition of the majority of the passengers. There was always a scramble to reach the market, which was usually located on a near-by hill, and a return scramble to reboard the boat when the warn-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

SNYDER CALLS FOR REDUCED BOSTON BUDGET

President of Chamber Urges Taxpayers to Demand Cut in Costs

Curtailment of unjustified city expenditures is urged by Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as a necessary preliminary step toward the return of prosperity in Boston and the soundness of the city's finances.

Financial requirements of Boston increased 52 per cent in the last decade, while population gains have been only 5 per cent and the property tax levy, which provides 82 per cent of total requirements, increased at a rate almost five times that of the increase in assessed valuations during the same period, he asserts.

Vigorous action is necessary for property owners to combat the increasing cost of city government and while it is too late for public indignation to dwell upon past events, such as the $4 increase in the tax rate on property in Boston for 1932, this should stimulate city officials and the public to strive earnestly for substantial reductions in government costs for 1933, Mr. Snyder pointed out.

In avoid placing upon property a burden which is already approaching confiscation, the costs of city government must come down, asserts Mr. Snyder. Business and employment cannot be expected to return to their normal capacities as long as they must struggle against growth in government costs.

"The best starting point on the road to economy is a change in the public attitude toward city government," he says. "We have looked upon the city treasury as an Aladdin's lamp, from which constantly larger expenditures could flow in endless stream. There is no magic in the city treasury. If the cost of government is to be brought down in 1933, the public must call for less service and better performance. If all of us would demand economy as vociferously as we have been demanding expenditures, it could not be denied.

"Within a few weeks the 1933 budgets of the city departments will be prepared. This is the time for the public demand for economy to be made known forcibly. The most important place in which to begin retrenchment is the public pay roll. An average 15 per cent reduction in salaries and wages would mean a tax rate reduction of at least $2."

Maine Barometer Ready to Function

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 7 (AP)—In a campaign in which the prohibition issue has been stressed by several candidates, Republican and Democratic leaders marshaled their forces today for the final drive before the state election next Monday.

A Governor, three Representatives in Congress, members of the State Legislature and county officers are to be elected in this—the first statewide election of the fall.

In all the congressional contests the issue of prohibition is clear-cut, with Representatives Carroll L. Beedy and John E. Nelson, and former Governor Ralph O. Brewster, the Republican candidates, contending that the voters of the State have not yet indicated that they favor any change.

Their Democratic opponents—Mr. Joseph E. F. Connolly, Mr. Edward C. Moran Jr., and Mr. John G. Utterback—are out-and-out repealists. Mr. Lewis J. Brann, Democratic nominee for Governor, also favors repeal, but Mr. Burleigh Martin, Republican, has been noncommital. The entrance of Mr. Frank P. Bonney as an independent congressional candidate in the second district is generally conceded an aid to Mr. Moran, who hopes to displace Mr. Nelson.

FIRST CLASS OPENS BENNINGTON COLLEGE

BENNINGTON, Vt., Sept. 7 (AP)—Bennington College began its career yesterday as 87 young women, representing states from the Atlantic to the Pacific, registered as members of the initial class. Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president of the new institution, told its first class the purpose of the college was to create "educational self-dependence by developing the habit of engaging voluntarily in learning."

The college opened with one unit of four student dwellings completed and plans already far advanced for immediate construction of a second group for the next class, which will enter in September, 1933.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate northwest and north winds.

All the New England States: Fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds over north portion and fresh northerly winds over south portion; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	88	Montreal	54	72
Bismarck	56	82	Nantucket	62	78
Boston	57	87	New Orleans	70	92
Buffalo	52	84	New York	58	82
Calgary	54	82	Norfolk, Va.	68	86
Charleston	74	88	North Platte	54	84
Chicago	56	66	Philadelphia	60	86
Cincinnati	54	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	104
Denver	60	84	Pittsburgh	54	72
Eastport, Me.	58	56	Portland, Me.	58	78
Hatteras	72	88	Raleigh	66	92
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	58	76
7 p.m. Sept. 6	76		St. Paul	46	72
Helena, Mont.	62	86	Salt Lake City	68	92
Huron, S. D.	60	80	San Francisco	54	76
Jacksonville	76	88	SantaFe, N.M.	46	80
Kansas City	62	80	Seattle	58	76
Key West	84	88	Tampa	82	90
Los Angeles	60	84	Washington	60	82
Memphis	60	80	Wichita, Kan.	66	88
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	60	84

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 7.
B—Maximum Sept. 6.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday, 5:11 p. m.; Thursday, 5:54 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 8.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:39 p. m.

SCHOOL TO TRAIN FOR GARDENING TO BE STARTED

Plans for New York Gardens Told to National Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 7—What is said to be the first real attempt to provide technical education for professional gardeners was announced at today's session of the National Association of Gardeners convention at the New Ocean House here.

Mr. Thomas H. Everett outlined the plan for the New York Botanical Gardens which, he said, is a modification of that carried out by Kew Gardens in London and the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh with great success for more than 100 years. The school will provide for young gardeners a course of lectures in the fundamentals and science of gardening.

"It is just a beginning," Mr. Everett said. "Our own lecturers will give their services free at the beginning, but later we hope for the establishment of scholarships. Our aim is to raise the standard of professional gardening in America. In the past almost all of our successful gardeners have come from abroad, but that avenue of supply is rapidly closing, due to immigration restriction, and we must train American men to meet the demand. The ultimate benefit of this plan will be to the individual who employs the professional gardener either as nurseryman on private estates or for park supervision.

The plan has the approval and backing of the national association which pledged its cooperation and support.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Allen Jenkins, Shrewsbury, Mass.; vice-president, Mr. Frederic Sparks, Oakdale, L. I.; secretary, Mrs. Dorothy E. Hansell, Morristown, N. J.; treasurer, Mr. Robert P. Brydon, Cleveland, Ohio; trustees, Mr. William J. Gray, Washington, D. C.; Mr. John S. Doig, Beverly, Mass.; Mr. Donald J. Crighton, Convent, N. J.; Mr. Joseph Tansey, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Mr. William J. Sealey, Port Chester, N. Y.

Progress in the beautification of wayside trading stands during the last few years was reported by Mr. William N. Craig of Weymouth, a former president of the association.

"We have been trying in every community to get people to plant their gasoline stations and roadside stands with flowers, shrubbery and window boxes, with a view to making New England more attractive to visitors, he said. "The results have been excellent. We have had community coöperation, and in many instances now not only have stations been beautified, but many of them have men to care for the flowers and shrubs through the season."

Mr. Craig cited the need in America for the colorful booths and flower markets which are a familiar sight in European city streets. He said the prices for flowers here frighten people away. "Our retailers demand from 300 to 1000 per cent profit on flowers," he went on. "In Great Britain they are satisfied with 50 per cent. We need a new method of distribution so that those who love flowers may be able to afford them."

The committee on the International Peace Garden estimated that $5,000,000 will be needed to develop and maintain this 3000-acre tract on the North Dakota-Manitoba border. A group of internationally prominent landscape gardeners will have charge of developing the tract as a huge garden, rather than a park, and to solicit contributions in small amounts from all flower lovers in the United States and Canada instead of large donations.

That trade recessions do not affect horticulture to any appreciable degree is an opinion which the Weymouth horticulturist reaffirmed. He cited a keener interest in new things in plants, and an increasing interest by the public in floriculture.

SAFER HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7—Gov. John G. Winant, in a proclamation calling for greater effort in making the highways safe for motorists and pedestrians, has named a state-wide committee to direct a campaign toward improving conditions.

The members of the committee are: Mr. Edgar B. Prescott, Laconia; Mr. Robert N. Davis, North Conway; Mr. George P. T. Trask, Keene; Mr. Alfred E. Clarke, Berlin; Mr. Archie B. Glie, Hanover; Mr. Joseph H. LaFlamme, Manchester; Mr. Charles J. McKee, Concord; Mr. J. Frank DeMerritt, Exeter; Mr. Michael J. White, Dover; Mr. Arthur J. Rouillard, Claremont.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Baseball; markets talk.
5:15 "The Little Star," Joan Ruth.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Taxpayers' League talk.
8:15 NBC, Irene Taylor; orchestra.
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 G. Washington Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord, sketch.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; Billie Dauscha.
10:30 NBC, "Batter Up"; sketch.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; soloist; organ.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.
7:15 Reese and White.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 New England Network program.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Merle Alcock; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:20 Political talks; music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Political talk.
7:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:30 Organ and soloist.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press"; "Radio Stars," Curtis Mitchell.
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 Irene Beasley, contralto; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Talkie preview, Linus Travers.
8:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:45 Reminiscences, Oliver E. Bennett.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Hour service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Talk; baseball schedule; piano.
12:45 p. m.—String ensemble.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Men's tennis.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Special Thursday matinée.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glen.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin, songs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist; vocal duo.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical program.
1:30-5:00 p. m.—Double header, Braves-Chicago, Fred Hoey, reporting.

In Person

By Moffett—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ED WYNN

Himself (Not a Radio Voice) Now Appearing at the Shubert in "The Laugh Parade."

ROOSEVELT MOTORS TO RUTLAND (VT.) FAIR

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 7 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York motored from Albany today to attend the state fair here, and was to go later in the day to Bennington, where he was to meet and talk with State Chairman Park Pollard. Mr. Roosevelt was scheduled to make a brief speech at the fair.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech today was expected to be a greeting rather than a political message. He had no prepared speech.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public lecture, "The Expanding Universe," by Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, F. R. S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 8:15.

Concord Garden Club: Annual flower show, Girl Scout Community House, Walden Street, Concord, until 9.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:20.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Die Drei von der Tankstelle, 1:26; 3:26; 5:26; 7:26; 9:26.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Babson Park: Meeting, National Business Conference, address, "The Silver Question," by Mr. John Hays Hammond; also address on investment outlook by Mr. H. C. Baldwin; Woodlot Library, afternoon.

International Astronomical Union: General Assembly, Alice Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe College, morning; excursion to Wellesley College, afternoon. Conference through Sept. 9.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Luncheon, five-minute campaign speech by Mr. Frederick W. Cook, candidate for reelection as Secretary of State, clubhouse, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Sculptures, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Performance of "Little Women," by members of Clare Tree Major's Children's Theater of New York, summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Mason, Paine Avenue, Prides Crossing, 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American silver by John Coney (1655-1732); modern French prints; American prints; ship models and pictures presented by T. Templeman Coolidge; musical instruments; permanent collections of paintings, sculpture and decorative arts; Egyptian, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Persian and classical art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court). The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Mr. Herbert C. Pell.

Gietan Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room; Exhibit of Washingtonia.

Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeeds' Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, Inc.—Summer exhibitions of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by American artists.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Whadjo Gallery—General exhibition.

CHANG LOST AS WAR LORD WHO DIDN'T FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

for many years, and not only possessed some progressive notions of government, but actually attempted to put them into practice in Manchuria and North China. His Australian adviser, Mr. W. H. Donald, who has "advised" many military leaders in China during the last 30 years, often told me that he liked and admired Marshal Chang better than any of the rest.

But there is no question that the young man's countrymen have become hostile to him during the few months preceding his retirement. If he had left China last autumn, as he once planned, his prestige would be higher. Perhaps the intensely practical nature of the Chinese has been offended by the spectacle of a trained general with a large army of idle soldiers who will not fight.

Resigning Temporarily

Marshal Chang's friends say that he reads Confucius. If true, he may have come across this bit of Confucian wisdom during the past year: "The people must be nourished and defended. If these two cannot be carried on at the same time, then defense should be renounced temporarily, as being less important, and one should resign one's self temporarily to the yoke." There is little doubt that Marshal Chang followed very literally this advice of "resigning one's self temporarily to the yoke."

A Chinese writer recently published a sketch describing the evening of Sept. 18, 1931, in Peiping. On that evening he said that Marshal Chang had gone to the theater to see Mei Lan-fang. While he was waiting for the great actor to appear, he received the first news of the Japanese occupation of Mukden, and the probable loss of his Manchurian empire. The officials who brought the news were naturally excited. They shouted: "We must have a conference at once, and decide what to do." He shrugged his shoulders. "Have your conference," he said. "I shall wait to see Mei Lan-fang. There is nothing we can do in a conference to stop the Japanese." So he stayed until the end of the performance, and then only joined his excited staff. The news had somehow gotten around in the theater, and the writer says that in spite of this man's autocratic powers in Peiping, there were many hisses as he departed.

Statement of Policy

Whatever happened that evening, I know that Marshal Chang's headquarters had issued a statement of policy not long after midnight, three or four hours after the Japanese had struck in Mukden, declaring that the Marshal had determined upon a policy of strict nonresistance, regardless of what the Japanese did, depending upon the League of Nations to compel a just settlement of the dispute. I am aware of no emergency in which a clear-cut policy has been enunciated more quickly, nor of a situation in which a policy has been followed more consistently. Other groups in China have wavered from one policy to another during the past year, but Marshal Chang's group has been at least consistent.

It is doubtful if the Chinese people have gained much by driving out the "Young Marshal." They are impatient with him now, because he adopted and clung to an unpopular program, which was nevertheless apparently the most sensible program he could follow. But he has been superseded by other militarists, more conservative and autocratic than he was. Marshal Chang was young enough when he came to power to understand and sympathize with progressive ideals and people, so far as his background and training permitted. He made sincere efforts over a period of years to put some of them into practice, but gradually became discouraged by the solid unreasoning opposition of the conservative and corrupt officials he had inherited from his father. In the end, he had lost most of his enthusiasm. But he had qualities still which most Chinese militarists lack, and he must be remembered as "a cut above the average."

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

For the month of September there is on view in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater an exhibition of pictures by Mrs. Janet von Ladau. The subjects are flowers from the garden of the artist.

Pastel, which is Mrs. von Ladau's medium, is admirably suited to the portrayal of flowers. It lends itself to the delicate shading and soft blends of the garden variety and also establishes the illusion of semi-transparency. Mrs. von Ladau handles the crayons lightly and makes no effort to establish firm outlines. She selects blossoms in full, rounded bloom, so that the pictures are luxuriant. Her work is particularly decorative.

Some portraits supplement the pastels. They are drawn with simple, adequate handling and impress the unlooker as being sympathetic.

Maritime Bequest

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there has been an important acquisition in the collection of ship models. It consists of models of American and foreign vessels, prototypes of craft most of which have disappeared.

There are in the collection examples of the brig, the barque, the schooner, sloop, whaler, clipper, frigate and pink. Many are fully rigged with sails as well. Not only do these preserve faithful records of maritime architecture already types of the past, but they teach us something of the character of early trade and warfare.

This collection is the gift of Mr. J. Templeton Coolidge. It helps to put the Boston collection of ship models 'n a class with those of the Louvre, the Ryjks and the South Kensington Museums. D. A.

NEW FIRM IN MARLBORO

MARLBORO, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—A new industry, manufacturing paper specialties, known as the National Tag & Label Corporation, will start operations here within a month, it is announced by the Chamber of Commerce.

Astronomers Scan Charts of Moon At Radcliffe Hall

Extended studies of the light of Eros with the world's largest telescopes; work on the physical aspects of comets, and more extensive observations of the variations in latitude of the principal belts of Jupiter, constituted the major plans for the future work of the planet commission of the International Astronomical Union.

Meeting in Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe, this morning, the astronomers, gathered here from all corners of the earth to talk over current problems, got down to business again following their steamboat excursion yesterday afternoon to Plymouth.

Mr. T. E. Phillips of London, England, presided over the planetary discussion group this morning, at which time M. Lucien Rudaux of Paris introduced colored charts of the moon which he presented for the approval of the members. Colors were slightly exaggerated in order to bring out the differences more noticeably.

Work which was done recently on the new bands of Jupiter by the Mount Wilson Observatory also received favorable comment. At the session this afternoon reports on various eclipse expeditions will be read and illustrations will be given by lantern slides. Sir Arthur Eddington is to lecture tonight at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "The Expanding Universe."

MOTOR TRAVEL OVER BORDER TAKES DROP

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 7 (AP)—Automobile travel into the Vermont customs district during the past Sunday and Monday was the lightest in four years. Reports from the border points showed 11,679 automobiles with 43,814 passengers entered from Canada. Last year there were 13,790 cars with 51,502 passengers during the same period.

Railroad excursionists nearly doubled last year's number, 5460 returning from Canada by train as compared with 2707 last year.

TAX RATE INCREASED IN TWO MORE TOWNS

An increase of $3.60 in the 1932 tax rate over that of 1931 is announced for Ashburnham. The new rate is brought up to $39.80 on a thousand.

Ludlow's 1932 tax rate made an elaborate stride forward, rising $10.50 to $45.20. A 25 per cent decrease in valuation from $11,000,000 to $8,500,000 was designated as largely responsible for the boost in the latter instance.

ELIGIBLE FOR POSTMASTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Civic Service Commission has certified Mr. George H. Rolfe, Mr. John C. Tilton and Mr. Horton L. Chandler as eligible for appointment as postmaster at Concord, N. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEW YORK CITY
Miss Emma
Formerly of West 57th Street
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Entrance also at 2 East 45th Street
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SCHOOL SHOES THAT PLEASE BOTH PARENTS AND PUPILS
When we first started to make school shoes, we sat down to analyze the features that should be built into them.
"The parents want good, strong, sturdy shoes that last," said one executive.
"But children—especially the misses of fifteen and over are very style-conscious these days. They want their things to be as good-looking as the girl at the next desk," chimed in another.
So we decided that both the parents and the pupils would have to be pleased. Will you look at our new Fall line of True Step School Shoes and decide for yourself? Only $4 and $5.
True Steps are going to go to a lot of schools this winter, and give real service to a lot of young ladies' feet.
H. C. ROBINSON, President
ROBINSON-BYNON SHOE COMPANY Auburn, New York
The Riviera $4
A smart sport oxford of light calfskin with brown calf trimming.
TRUE STEP
Shoes for Women and Young Women
$4 and $5
Your True Step dealer has a complete line ready to show you. If your dealer should not handle True Steps, write us for the True Step folder and the name of the dealer nearest to you.

THAR SHE BLO-O-WS! Saturday, Sept. 10th
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FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

GERMANS CALL ARMS EQUALITY BASIS OF PEACE

Text of Berlin Note to France Reveals Cabinet's Strong Stand

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 7—Baron Konstantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, made public last night the German memorandum to France of Aug. 29, demanding that Germany receive the right to equality in armaments. A résumé of the nine points of the document follows:

First—Following the Geneva parleys, Germany believes the best method of coming to an understanding is a confidential talk between the French and German Governments, each frankly and openly laying down their standpoints and desires. If France agrees, either would be free to inform other powers, especially the United States, Great Britain and Italy, which may participate in negotiations later.

Second—Germany could not agree to the Geneva resolution, not only because it plainly showed the disarmament convention will remain far behind the Treaty of Versailles, but also because the question is left open as to whether the resolution is also applicable to Germany. Until this is cleared up, Germany can no longer participate in the negotiations. The World Disarmament Conference adopted a resolution at Geneva on July 23 envisaging an agreement for substantial reduction of armaments in later deliberations. Soviet Russia and Germany voted against the resolution, Germany contending that the disarmament commission refused to declare her entitled to a position of equality.

Universal Scheme Urged

Third—The fundamental point is the question of equality, which Germany has emphasized again and again.

Fourth—Germany would not decline any general disarmament scheme as long as it applied to all powers; hence, Germany always has urged that other powers should disarm—each according to its particular situation—down to Germany's status under the Versailles Treaty. Germany regretfully finds that there is no prospect of this. Germany cannot be blamed for refusing to accept a solution entitling the heavily armed powers only slightly to reduce armaments while, to Germany, the Versailles Treaty continues to apply. Germany has the same right to security as others.

Fifth and Sixth—The application to Germany of any discriminatory provisos would mean that Germany would continue to be relegated to a second-class position. Germany would insist on a convention paying due regard to her security, but would be content with certain modifications of her present status because she is convinced a second convention will inevitably follow in which Germany's standpoint will receive more adequate recognition.

Security Issue Defined

Seventh—All categories of arms not generally forbidden by the convention must also be permitted to Germany and, likewise, such modifications as are needed for her peculiar situation, notably the length of military service and the formation of a special short-service militia for the maintenance of order and protection of frontiers—all within the limits of her financial resources.

Eighth—In recent utterances in connection with the German equality question, the French Premier has emphasized the significance of security for France. Germany cannot, at the moment, take up a definite attitude in regard to this, as she does not know what the concrete desires of France are, but she is always ready to discuss any projects serving the end of security to everybody.

Ninth—Germany begs France to be assured of the loyal and moderate character of her intentions, but adds that the question of equality can no longer be left open. It would serve to relax the present tension if the military discrimination against Germany, which the German people feel to be humiliating, could be eliminated and, thereby, help to establish the stable equilibrium of Europe.

Reich Embarks On Trade Program

(Continued from Page 1)

limited as soon as negotiations between affected countries can be undertaken.

Second, virtual request to industry to inaugurate a 40-hour week.

Third, modification of hitherto compulsory wage scales by as much as 12½ per cent for industries which employ more men by reducing working hours below 40. Work, however, is not to go below 30 hours weekly and specialized factories may actually increase their total pay roll to stimulate domestic consuming power.

Fourth, modification of the wage scale as much as 20 per cent for a factory on the verge of closing because of financial difficulties.

Fifth, the Government to provide 600,000,000 marks in orders to industry through railroads, the post and other government-controlled activities.

Subsidies to Industry

Sixth, a tax remission certificate to provide the basis for 1,500,000,000 marks in subsidies to industry as previously outlined by the Chancellor. Industry to receive certificates in proportion to the turnover in the real estate, business, and transportation taxes. These certificates, which are to be acceptable in payment of taxes from 1934 to 1939, may be commercially discounted to provide immediate funds.

Seventh, special gifts of tax remission certificates totaling 700,000,000 marks to firms employing additional workers. This scheme is expected to stimulate the employment of 1,750,000 extra men.

Eighth, reduction of fines for unpaid taxes from 1½ to 1 per cent per fortnight. Also a reduction on the turnover tax on milk. These, together with the tax remission certificates on real estate, are to aid agriculture.

Ninth, special credit to trade groups totaling 40,000,000 marks to aid construction project

The Government in announcing the action declares the steps are necessary to strengthen the hand of private industry. Action on unemployment is intended to "turn the dole recipient into a wage earner."

Even some circles opposing the Government are uniting behind the economic program, declaring it necessary to support administrative efforts to solve the economic problem. The tax remission certificates which provide a basis for immediate commercial credit are generally warmly received.

It is pointed out that if the expected recovery is realized in the next 12 months the subsequent drain on the budget for the five-year period will not be too heavy to carry. The exceptional strength of the stock market indicates a hopeful reaction to the program.

Similar approval, however, has not been extended to modification of the wage agreement and the unprecedented extension of the Cabinet's authority.

Business Found Moving Surely Back to Normal

(Continued from Page 1)

prices of commodities are not to be controlled without the control of the supply of commodities.

Against Cancellation

Declaring that the problem of declining commodity prices is welded to that of armaments and the war debts, he set himself squarely in the path of cancellation or modification of the allied obligations to the United States unless in consideration of and in proportion to an assured curtailment in armaments. Eight European countries spent for armaments in 1930 eight times their annual debt payment due to the United States, he explained.

The present, he said, is a bargain basement, with the recent market recovery taking up but 10 per cent to 12 per cent in the slack of the decline from the 1929 highs. Present business activity does not, he continued, justify the security rise, but the security rise strongly justifies the forecast of better business. Shrewd business men and investors will soon seize the opportunities, in his opinion, to buy basic raw materials at bargain levels and securities at the present "unprecedented prices."

While he believes the physical mechanism of business to be mostly under control, the political and social mechanism needs, according to him, considerable tinkering to relieve unemployment and reduce excessive production facilities, to cope with increasing international commercial barriers, the growing socialistic tendencies of nations and the high cost of government.

He outlined a "one-fell-swoop" policy back to prosperity. It would involve a minimum of government and a maximum of freedom and a reduction of the cost of government by 15 per cent. Rejecting the possibility of a swift dart back to 1929, Mr. Wilson, nevertheless, said he heard voices in the wilderness of taxation leading him to believe that the citizen emerging from this setback will help fashion an enduring basis of international stability, political security and financial confidence.

CLARKE TO HEAD ECONOMY GROUP

The Boston membership committee of the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League is to be headed by Mr. Paul F. Clarke, business executive of this city, according to an announcement made from the headquarters of the league. Mr. Clarke plans an intensive drive in this city to start next Thursday.

Mr. Donald G. Robbins was named vice-chairman. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, national chairman of the league, and Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the Massachusetts branch, spoke at a meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon. Mr. Clarke presided.

SIR GILBERT PARKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—Sir Gilbert Parker, the author, who passed on here yesterday, was a familiar figure both in literary and political circles in England, having had a long career in both fields. Canadian born and educated at Trinity College, Toronto, he first came into prominence with a series of French-Canadian and other pioneering stories, after which he wrote a number of well-known novels, including "The Seats of the Mighty" and "The Right of Way," the latter being familiar for its film version, which he himself arranged.

Sir Gilbert, who was an ardent imperialist and an advocate of tariffs, was elected to Parliament in 1900 and there remained for 18 years, being knighted two years later and subsequently being awarded a baronetcy.

Building Ship Models His Hobby

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRED WEMMERUS AND FLYING CLOUD

His Work Won Him $10,000 Scholarship at the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture in New York City.

Model Ship Work Wins Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLOSTER, N. J.—A six-foot model of the famous clipper ship Flying Cloud is directly responsible for the selection of Fred Wemmerus, 17, of this place, for free instruction at the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture in New York City, one of the most highly technical schools in the United States. Entrance is through competitive examinations held in June, at which time Mr. Wemmerus came out near the top. The scholarship is valued at $10,000.

Mr. Wemmerus, who, during his high school career, completed this year, showed a marked ability in mathematics and natural science, first became interested in the building of model boats at the age of 10.

After four years of experimentation and learning, Mr. Wemmerus decided to try his hand at something more ambitious. He wished to build a large model in which could be incorporated a great deal more detail than appeared in those he had built.

"I procured plans of the Flying Cloud," he said. "Although it was hard work at first, I succeeded in turning out a satisfactory hull by following the methods employed in building a real ship. The work, though interesting in the extreme, required a great amount of patience. Gradually the model grew, until, on my seventeenth birthday, after three years of labor, I hoisted the ensign and my ship set sail."

Old Russia Persists In Out-of-Way Places

(Continued from Page 1)

ing bells announcing its speedy departure were rung. Sometimes one witnessed spirited attempts at barter. One passenger was loudly offering to barter a discarded shirt for bread.

Not Only Caveat Emptor

Apparently the rule of trade was that the seller as well as the buyer must look out for himself, because the venders in the small river markets were very reluctant to part with their products until the money was safely in their hands.

At every large construction plant which I had visited in the Urals there had been complaints of the high turnover in the labor force. Here on the boat I found concrete reasons for this huge migratory movement among the Russian workers, especially among those of the less skilled grades. One of the passengers was the wife of a worker in the Berezniki chemical plant, which I had just left. As she told me, she had been struck off the list of persons entitled to buy bread in the cooperative stores.

"They want to force all wives of workers to work in the factory also," she said, "and therefore they have withdrawn our bread rations. But I have enough to do with my children, so I am going to Stalingrad, to see whether they have the same rules there. If wives of workers can receive bread in Stalingrad I will write to my husband, and he will take the children and make the same trip down the Kama and the Volga to Stalingrad, were he can certainly find work in the tractor plant."

Not so Nice in Steerage

Down in the steerage of the boat was a worker with his wife and two children, who looked pale and undernourished. Their chief sustenance seemed to be some hard dry rye bread crumbs in a can which stood beside them. This worker had found employment readily enough in Perm, but, according to his story, he did not get enough food to maintain himself and his family. So the family had packed up their simple household goods and were trekking to Kazan, in the hope that conditions might be better there.

Other casual acquaintances on the boat were a state employee in Kazan and his wife. Their tale also was a gloomy one, as regards the ever pressing question of supply. Bread rations in Kazan, they said, had been adjusted at the following rates: workers at heavy manual labor, 800 grams a day; workers at lighter tasks, 400 grams; employees, 200 grams. No sugar had been given out on food booklets during the last three months.

During the winter wood for heating was only sold at reasonable prices to people who would go out in the forests and take part in chopping and loading it. They sighed for the fairly recent "good old days" of 1926 and 1927, when there was no Five-Year Plan—and no food rationing. They were placing some hopes on two chickens which they had bought in the smaller town of Chistopol, on the Kama, and which, as they thought, might enlarge the resources of their larder.

Youth Is Full of Fire

Along with these more or less representative Soviet citizens of the present day one may set another passenger on the boat: a very intense and enthusiastic Komsomol, or Young Communist, from the new Nizhni Novgorod automobile factory. A member of the Young Communist branch in his native village he had been mobilized with 3000 others and sent to "storm" the task of building the Nizhni Novgorod factory.

"Everything was on a military basis," he declared, with all the excited ardor of a young man whose imagination had been stirred. "We had our commanders and commissars and we tolerated no slacking. The life was hard; we slept first on the bare ground, then in overcrowded barracks; but that's just the kind of stiff test that the real Young Communist wants. We don't want any soft people in our organization, people who run back to their mamas and papas if they are faced with some difficulties."

There was no mistaking the genuineness, the drive and fervor of this young disciple of Marx and Lenine, just as there was no mistaking the tired apathy of other people with whom I talked, to whom the food and living difficulties loomed up as the most important features of present-day life. My passage from Perm to Nizhni Novgorod gave me an opportunity to see both these tendencies: time will show which one will finally prove the stronger.

Motorists Failing To Pay Damages Forfeit Licenses

Motorcar operators who fail to pay for damages to property caused by their carelessness will lose their driving rights under the terms of a Massachusetts law which went into effect at midnight last night. This measure, designed to encourage motorists to insure against property damage, was passed in the last session of the Legislature.

The law allows persons who cause property damage 60 days in which to settle their account following the establishment of responsibility. It does not affect motorists who carry insurance coverage up to $1000 in an authorized insurance company.

Attempts to block the law ended, yesterday, when opponents of the measure failed to file the 15,000 signatures required to place the proposal before the people at the November elections.

The law requires that the person whose property has been damaged must secure a verdict against the defendant and in the event a verdict is obtained, the person must wait 60 days for the defendant to pay. After these conditions have been fulfilled, the Registrar is then authorized to suspend the right of the defendant to operate a motorcar.

Proponents of the law believe it to be a safety measure, in that it should remove many incompetent drivers from the highway and rid the road of persons who are not financially capable of meeting damages which they may incur through their own carelessness.

HOME OWNER GROUP FILES BILL FOR AID

A bill to relieve real estate owners by waiving payment on the principal of their mortgages for one year was filed yesterday with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by the Home Owners' Association of Springfield. Under the provision of the measure the security committee of a cooperative bank could, if it deemed the security adequate, effect the proposed moratorium. Only loans made prior to June 1, 1932, would come within the scope of the act.

Greater latitude for insurance companies and mortgage investment corporations in retaining mortgages made before June 1, 1932, and extension of savings bank laws relative to revaluation and reappraisal of property to loans made by trust companies and credit unions are urged in the measure.

FARM BOARD'S NEW PROGRAM TO HELP G. O. P.

Retirement From Wheat and Cotton Market Allays Feeling

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 — The Farm Board's retirement from the wheat and cotton markets this year will help the Republican campaign among the farmers, it is felt at Republican national headquarters here.

The organized grain trade has carried on much propaganda against the Farm Board, and some of this has taken root in rural territory. As the Farm Board was an early product of the Hoover Administration, such criticism has reacted to an extent against the Republican Party.

Now that the grain trade has been left free to go it alone, without participation of the Farm Board until next year, Republican leaders here believe hostility of this nature will be largely erased from the farm.

The dominant purpose in establishing the Farm Board will also have a chance to manifest itself more clearly to the farmers. Republicans have stressed the cooperative marketing opportunities opened by the act as vital to agriculture, while saying little about the wheat purchases of the board beyond that they helped sustain prices for a period.

Taking immediate note of the Farm Board's action of this week, Senator L. J. Dickinson, the Republican keynoter and leader of the party's campaign among the farmers, issued a statement.

"Ever since the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the organization of the Federal Farm Board, the bill has been subjected to adverse criticism by the old system," he said. The Marketing Act proposed a method of direct sales from the farmers to the consumers. It did not contemplate any magical interference with the existing system of handling farm commodities, except that it proposed that the farmer should have something to say about who should handle his products and to whom commissions, if any, should be paid.

"The organized grain trade has repeatedly stated that if the so-called 'threat' of the Farm Board's holdings was removed from the wheat market, the market would immediately go up and that the grain trade, unhampered by any governmental control could find an easier outlet for our surplus wheat and that we would have a freer market, greater public interest and eventually much higher prices. I sincerely hope they are right in their predictions and certainly they will have the support of all the country.

"Cattle and hogs and some other farm products have been seeking higher levels. Wheat has been holding back and has had a dragging effect on the entire farm price list. Now that the organized grain trade has a free hand, the country will without doubt look to it for definite and constructive efforts to push forward a genuine movement for higher prices."

Iowa for Hoover, Is Women's Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Women of President Hoover's native State, Iowa, are expected to be an important factor in keeping it Republican in November, said Miss Martha McClure, national committeewoman from that State, when she reported to Republican campaign headquarters here today.

Although there is plenty of work to be done in Iowa, according to Miss McClure, she said she had great faith in women's loyalty to President Hoover and believed that the feminine voters of his native State would stand by him on election day.

"We appreciate his ability and honesty and purpose," she continued. "We know he is better able to bring us out of this complicated economic situation than anyone else."

Neutral Powers Expect Solution Of Chaco Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Although public and official opinion in Paraguay is reported as considering continued efforts to settle the Chaco controversy with Bolivia "futile," the neutral powers, Mexico, the United States, Cuba, Uruguay and Colombia, are apparently not widely disturbed by this opinion or by the resolution of the Bolivian Congress, proposing a formal declaration of war against Paraguay. Final agreement is hoped for.

The scene of interest apparently has shifted from Washington to Buenos Aires and other Southern capitals, where a movement to declare a state of belligerency to exist in Paraguay and Bolivia is reported to be considered seriously by the four neighboring governments.

Such a step, almost certain to cut off the belligerents from sources of war materials, would be far more drastic than anything proposed or seriously contemplated by members of the neutral commission, which, close followers of developments believe, have been viewing with varying degrees of apprehension results from the collective peace efforts of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.

Two apparent failures have been charged against the Washington neutrals in their pacific endeavors of the past week. They could not gain Paraguay's acceptance of a proposal to a 30-day truce effective Sept. 1 on the basis of the actual territorial positions of troops.

Equally unsuccessful were their entreaties to Bolivia to cease mobilization and the massing of troops on the Paraguayan frontier which Paraguay said it considered the worst possible menace to its security.

Thomas Criticizes Policies of Major Political Parties

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7 (AP)—Republican and Democratic nominees for President in the November election were criticised by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, in a prepared address here last night.

Mr. Thomas said President Hoover has "given doles like water to private business in the name of rugged individualism while he has denied federal responsibility for nation-wide unemployment." Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was described as "a gentleman of amiable intentions who leans whichever way the wind blows."

Both major political parties also came under the verbal lash of the Socialist candidate. "Over and over we have challenged the Republican and Democratic Parties to meet our argument and they are silent," he said. "They try to deafen you by ballyhoo or bribe you with little favors. . . ."

Socialist Principles — A five-day week, relief as a matter of right for every unemployed family, national unemployment insurance, and a program of public works, "including a conquest of the slums"—were outlined by Mr. Thomas. He declared the bonus army march, the farmers' strikes in Iowa and Nebraska, and the mine situation in Illinois were signs that the people's patience had reached the limit.

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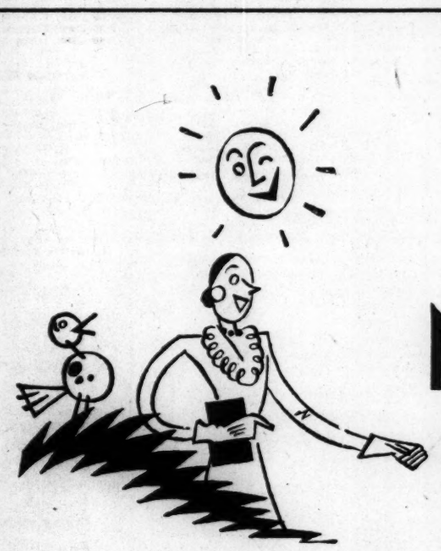

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In short, husbands like to eat fine food and see fine feathers. Which doesn't seem unreasonable to us—except, you know the fuss they make if you run up a bill for them.

Of course, you also know our advice in such matters: If you buy your food for cash at an A & P store, you're sure of the finest food money can buy—and at prices so low you won't have to skimp on your dinners or your dresses to pay for it. You can actually keep all dressed up on what you save in A & P stores—without running into debt for it either.

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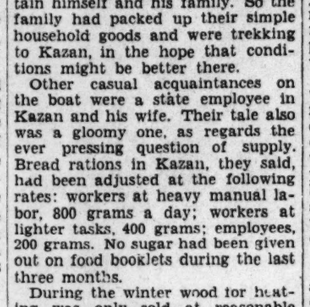

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HOCKEY MEN TO REPORT OCT. 20

Bruins and Cubs to Train at Quebec—36 Players Are Announced

Quebec City, where the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and Bruin Cubs of the Canadian-American League will do their early season practice, will harbor some 34 hockey players for a period of about three weeks. With the exception of George Owen Jr., and Myles Lane, every member of the two teams will report there Oct. 20.

Scanning the list of those to report will indicate that the locals seemingly have strengthened, and that they probably have reverted back to the days when the Bruins were known the circuit over for being a rough and hardy team. It is too early to think much about their possible success, for the other nine clubs will have a hand in that.

Owen is not expected to do much pre-season training in Quebec, if at all, because of business in Boston, while Lane, taking over the duties of head coach of football at Boston University, will gain his conditioning on the gridiron and report after the football season.

Weiland to Ottawa

Ralph "Cooney" Weiland, center, is the only veteran member of last year's club who will not be at Quebec, since he was sent to Ottawa on the Joe Lamb deal. Marty Barry, Tiny Thompson, Eddie Shore, Fred Hitchman, Harry Oliver, Dit Clapper, Art Chapman, Perk Galbraith and Frank Jerwa will be the veteran nucleus.

Others, mostly new men, who will start with the Bruin squad are Nels Stewart from Maroons, Lamb from Ottawa, Billy Burch from New York Americans, Orville Heximer from Springfield of the Can-Am League, Jack "Red" Beattie who was out of action last year, Frank Ingram, former member of the Chicago Black Hawks who finished last season with Philadelphia Arrows, and Harry Foster and Joe Jerwa, defensemen with the Cubs last year.

The Cubs will have eight veterans of last year and one spare goalie reporting besides new men. The veterans and spare goalie are: Alex Cook, Walter Harnott, Percy Jackson, Ed Jeremiah, Donnie Weir, Harold Johnson, Lloyd Klein, Milton Brink and spare goaler Dave Kemp.

Eight New Players

The new men are Playing Manager George Boucher from Chicago; Sheldon Buckles and Connie King from Philadelphia, who were secured along with Ingram for Eddie Burke, Paul Runge, Jack Pratt, Red Conn, Yank Boyd and Joe McGoldrick; Pinkie Davis, Winnipeg Monarch player; J. O'Neil from Saskatoon Juniors; Frank Shaw from Edmonton Eskimos Juniors, and Dick Benson and Ted Saunders, Springfield players who were loaned out to London and Cleveland of the International League last year.

Because of uncertain ice conditions early last season, the Bruins believed that their late start in practice had much to do with their poor showing, and to get the best possible start this season they have picked Quebec, which now has artificial ice and cooler climate. The team is expected to open its home season about Nov. 15 and will probably engage in an exhibition game or two at Quebec. The list of players, including the 14 new men, and positions follow:

Bruins—lw—Barry, Galbraith, Heximer, F. Jerwa; c—Beattie, Burch, Chapman, Stewart; rw—Clapper, Ingram, Lamb, Oliver; ld—Hitchman, Jerwa; rd—Foster, Owen, Shore; g—Thompson.

Cubs—Wings—Buckles, Harnott, Jeremiah, Johnson, Klein, Saunders, Benson, Weir; centers, Brink, Cook, King, O'Neil; defense, Boucher, Davie, Shaw, Lane; goalies, Jackson, Kemp.

INDIANS SWEEP ST. LOUIS SERIES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	95	40	.704
Philadelphia	84	54	.609
Washington	79	55	.590
Cleveland	77	58	.574
Detroit	66	65	.504
St. Louis	57	77	.467
Chicago	42	90	.318
Boston	37	98	.274

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 0.
Only games scheduled.

Cleveland made a clean sweep of its four-game series with the St. Louis Browns by winning both games of a double-header yesterday in the American League, 4 to 3 and 6 to 0. These were the only major league contests scheduled yesterday. Two games now separate the Indians and Washington Senators in the standing.

Jack Russell delivered effective ball in the pinches during the first game, keeping 10 St. Louis hits well scattered. The Indians gave him good support, making 12 safeties. Eddie Morgan led the attack on Irving Hadley, St. Louis pitcher, with a pair of doubles and a triple. George Connally worked the second contest for the Indians, pitching shutout ball. At the bat he hit a triple and two singles. Averill and Myatt hit homers for the Indians.

AT ST. LOUIS

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	12	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Russell and Sewell; Hadley and Ferrell. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—2h. 12m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	6	13	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2

Batteries—Connally and Myatt; Gray, Hebert, Kimsey, Blaeholder, Fischer and Bengough. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Ormsby and Owens. Time—1h. 56m.

HAGEN TO VISIT ARGENTINA

DETROIT, Sept. 7 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen yesterday accepted an invitation of Jose Jurado to visit the Argentine this winter for exhibition golf matches similar to those Jurado and Hagen have played in the United States this summer. Hagen said he will sail some time in December. Jurado's visit to this country will end Sept. 17, when he sails from New York. The Argentine golfer was in Detroit yesterday and will leave today for Glen Falls, N. Y., to play in the Glen Falls open tournament.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	79	53	.598
Pittsburgh	74	60	.552
Brooklyn	71	65	.522
Philadelphia	68	67	.504
Boston	66	69	.489
St. Louis	64	70	.478
New York	60	73	.451
Cincinnati	56	81	.409

RESULTS SEPT. 6

No games scheduled.

SIX OVERSEAS STARS IN PLAY

Face American Men Tennis Singles Players in Round of Eight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—International Day in the fifty-first annual men's singles lawn tennis championship of the United States will bring six clashes between American stars and their overseas opponents, as two of the visitors failed to reach the fourth round. Of the foreigners, all six are listed as players of international fame, while of the 10 Americans surviving, eight are of the first ten, and nine were seeded in the draw.

The second of the overseas seeded players to be defeated was young Marcel Bernard, France, who encountered Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., seeded ninth among the Americans, and was eliminated in a four-set match, yesterday, on an outside court of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, where the championship is being held. But this was balanced when Edward R. Avory, fourth on the British team, scored over David N. Jones, tenth seeded player of the United States, after a terrific struggle, which found Jones almost helpless at the finish, scored at 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8.

Stoefen, Nonseeded, Survives

Lester R. Stoefen, who furnished the surprise on Monday, continued his victorious progress, and is now the only nonseeded player still in the tourney. He defeated his fellow Californian, Joseph L. Coughlin, in another four-set match.

George M. Lott Jr., in his encounter with Franklin A. Parker, the United States junior champion, reversed the verdict of several previous encounters, in which the 17-year-old had won on clay, but had to play the most careful tennis to accomplish this and win by a score of 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. He relied chiefly on craft, as the stroking of the youngster and his steadiness held the Chicagoan from the net until careful rally play had made a clear opening. So the rallies were long, and except for a brief period in the third set, when Lott slumped badly and lost the set on his own errors, the elder star showed the better judgment of play.

Frederick J. Perry ended the attempt at a comeback of R. Norris Williams 2d, United States champion way back in 1914, when the British star swamped him at 6—0, 6—2, 6—1. Perry was at his best, while Williams could not get his shots working with any success.

The United States champion, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., still playing on an outside court, played some good tennis and some not nearly so good in defeating Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia. The champion took the first two sets as he pleased, 6—1, 6—0, then relaxed, and Lavine won the third set and carried Vines to extra games in the fourth before the champion setled down to win, at 6—1, 6—0, 8—10, 7—5.

Cochet Wins Easily

Henri Cochet, the French player, who is regarded as the chief possibility to dethrone Vines, scored an easy victory over the former Spanish star, Manuel Alonso, who is also staging a comeback this season, after a partial retirement for several years, winning by a score of 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

The veteran championship was carried up to the quarterfinals, with several surprise results, so that only four of the seeded players are still surviving. Jacques L. Verstraten, the former Dutch player, now a resident of the United States, continued his brilliant career, swamping Albert R. Calder, 6—1, 6—0. He has not dropped a set so far, scoring over the former champion, Dr. William Rosenbaum, in the first round. The present champion, Frederick C. Baggs, and three of his predecessors, Henry H. Bassford, winner in 1928 and 1930; Clarence M. Charest, winner in 1929 and runnerup last year, and Alfred J. Cawse, three-time winner, also survive. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0, 8—10, 7—5.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Marcel Bernard, France, 8—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Franklin A. Parker, Milwaukee, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, defeated Martin Buxby, New York, 6—3, 9—7, 6—2.

Edward R. Avory, England, defeated David N. Jones, New York, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penna., 10—8, 6—3, 7—5.

John S. Olliff, England, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.

Henri Cochet, France, defeated Manuel Alonso, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

UNITED STATES VETERAN SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Frederick C. Baggs, New York, defeated C. O. Wellington, New York, 6—2, 8—6.

Charles Jones, Yonkers, defeated H. R. Hathaway, Washington, 6—2, 10—8.

Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, defeated Lindsay Dunham, Orange, 6—3, 7—5.

Jacques L. Verstraten, New York, defeated Albert R. Calder, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated Manfred Goldman, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., defeated M. T. Ackerland, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Henry H. Bassford, Scarsdale, defeated Bertrand F. Drake, New Rochelle, 6—0, 6—1.

Alfred J. Cawse, Staten Island, defeated Herbert Chase, Forest Hills, 6—4, 6—3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	94	50	.653
Memphis	97	53	.647
Little Rock	70	74	.486
Nashville	71	75	.486
Birmingham	67	78	.462
New Orleans	66	78	.458
Knoxville	60	88	.405
Atlanta	58	87	.400

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Little Rock 6, New Orleans 5.
Nashville 4, Knoxville 3.
Chattanooga 9, Atlanta 1.
Only games scheduled.

Golf Antiques To Start Museum

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 7

JOHN CAMPBELL of Newport News, Va., returned from Scotland yesterday with 80 of the oldest golf clubs in existence. The newest was made in 1895. Not only that, but he also had a couple of golf balls of 1831 vintage.

Mr. Campbell said the James River Golf Club of Newport News recently decided to found an international golf museum and that he was commissioned to see what could be done about it.

He decided the best thing to do was to go back to the beginning, and so he went to Scotland. There he found and purchased the antiques he displayed today.

The clubs, he said, definitely set forth the evolution of the game from 1800 to 1895.

He described the balls as the famous "feather" balls and said they were popular until the gutta percha balls replaced them after 1831. The "feather" balls, he said, were made of horse leather soaked in oil and stuffed with gull feathers.

Toronto Cricket Club Wins Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 7—The Toronto Cricket Club, which won the Canadian cricket championship and the John Ross Robertson Trophy here in 1929 and successfully defended them in 1930 before losing possession last year to West Indians of this city, regained the title and trophy on Tuesday, when they defeated the defending champions by four wickets in a two-day match. The outcome was practically decided on Monday, when Toronto scored 178 runs in the first innings against 67 for the West Indians. The latter were forced to follow on and had scored 37 runs for four wickets when stumps were drawn. On Tuesday the locals made a strong stand and were not dismissed until they had raised their overnight total to 220. This left the challengers the task of making 110 runs to win and they scored 114 for the loss of six wickets.

J. Abrahams and E. Jemmott made the first stand for the West Indians, putting on 48 runs before Abrahams fell to E. F. Loney's bowling after making 30 runs. Jemmott followed shortly after, being bowled by S. H. Levey, when he had scored 22 runs. R. Forde then teamed with H. Smith, who was bowled by E. C. Carlton after making 14 runs. J. C. Grell joined Forde, and between them they made 85 runs in an hour and a half at the wicket. Forde was bowled by W. Bell when he had scored 49 runs, while Grell was not out with 38 runs.

Despite the fine batting display at the end of the West Indians' second innings, it was practically a foregone conclusion that Toronto would be able to make the 110 runs necessary to win the cup. Overanxiety on the part of the locals when the visitors were at the wicket for the second time, cost them many chances, a total of seven catches being dropped.

G. F. Biggar and W. E. N. Bell opened Toronto's second innings, and when Bell had scored 10 he was out, leg before wicket. A. C. Hill made 19 before being bowled by Jemmott, and then L. C. Bell fell to H. Smith's bowling after putting on 21 runs. Biggar, who had been missed four times, was finally stumped by E. Holder when he had scored 29 runs, the highest individual total of the Torontonians' second innings.

Loney also fell to Smith's bowling when he had made 13. Just before the 110 was posted, Charlton was bowled by Jemmott for a duck. A. C. Logie, who made 73 runs not out in Toronto's first innings, carried his bat with 14 runs. J. A. K. Rutherford was also out, but did not make a run. The scores:

WEST INDIAN C. C.—First Innings, 67
WEST INDIAN C. C.—Second Innings

E. Holder, b Carlton	11
S. S. Bowen, b Carlton	11
H. Edgehill, c Carlton; b Loney	5
B. Clarke, b Carlton	0
A. Lewis, c W. Bell; b Loney	13
J. Abrahams, b Loney	30
D. Ramsay, b Loney	0
E. Jemmott, b Levey	22
R. Forde, b W. Bell	49
H. Smith, b Carlton	14
J. C. Grell, not out	38
Extras	27
Total	220

Fall of Wickets—One for 24; two for 29; three for 29; four for 33; five for 57; six for 57; seven for 105; eight for 111; nine for 135; 10 for 220.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Player	O.	MO.	R.	W.
E. F. Loney	41	16	56	4
E. C. Carlton	33	9	65	4
J. A. K. Rutherford	10	2	27	0
G. F. Biggar	9	0	23	0
S. H. Levey	6	0	14	1
W. E. N. Bell	1.3	0	8	1

TORONTO C. C.—First Innings, 178
TORONTO C. C.—Second Innings

G. F. Biggar, stod Holder, b Smith	29
W. E. N. Bell, lbw, b Jemmott	10
A. C. Hill, b Jemmott	19
L. C. Bell, b Smith	21
E. F. Loney, b Smith	13
A. C. Logie, not out	14
E. C. Carlton, b Jemmott	0
J. A. K. Rutherford, not out	0
Extras	8
Total (for six wickets)	114

S. H. Levey, C. Radcliffe and W. Tucker did not bat.

Fall of Wickets—One for 15, two for 39, three for 74, four for 89, five for 106, six for 107.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Player	O.	MO.	R.	W.
E. Jemmott	18	4	45	3
A. Lewis	8	2	20	0
B. Clarke	4	0	29	0
H. Smith	6	3	12	3

WORLD SERIES MEETING FRIDAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Kenesaw M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, is in town to make arrangements for the forthcoming world series. The commissioner has called a meeting of representatives of the three leading clubs in each league for Friday, when all details of the series will be worked out. Invitations are to be sent to the New York Yankees, Philadelphia Athletics and Washington Senators of the American League, and the Chicago Cubs, Pittsburgh Pirates and Brooklyn Dodgers of the National. The series will open this year in the ballwick of the American League champions.

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GIRLS' TENNIS DOWN TO EIGHT

Two Californians and Two New Yorkers Among the Survivors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MARTINS, Penna., Sept. 7—Play in the fifteenth United States lawn tennis tournament for girls was reduced to the round of eight here yesterday at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Among the survivors were Millicent Hirsch of New York and Fanny Goodyear of Springfield Center, N. Y. Miss Hirsch defeated the only Palfrey girl entered, Joanna O Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., younger sister of Sarah H. Palfrey, thrice winner of the girls' championship. Joanna put up a good battle before losing at 8—6, 6—2. Miss Goodyear took the measure of a Texas girl, Katharine Pearson of Houston, 6—4, 6—3.

Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles, Calif., Katherine Winthrop of Boston, United States indoor girl champion; Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, and Helen Fulton, Chicago, were among the others to advance to the fourth round yesterday.

In the Middle States tennis tournament, also being held at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, two British players, Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman of London, Eng., defending champion, advanced to the fourth round, as did Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—

Third Round

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Laura De Rhan, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., 6—4, 6—0.

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, defeated Betty Faeth, Kansas City, 6—1, 6—0.

Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, defeated Hope Noyes, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Millicent Hirsch, New York, defeated Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 8—6, 6—2.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Mae Howe, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—2, 6—1.

Fanny Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y., defeated Katharine Pearson, Houston, Texas, 6—4, 6—3.

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Katharine Pearson, Houston, Texas, and Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, defeated Beatrice Churchman and Matilda Fassitt, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—1, 6—2.

Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, and Millicent Hirsch, New York, won by default from Betty Peters, Cicilian Academy, and partner.

Laura De Rhan, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and Josephine Merrick, Montclair, N. J., defeated Emily Wallace and Billy Ketcham, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—1, 6—0.

Dorothy Morton and Louise Wallace, Philadelphia Cricket, won by default from Anne McGlinn and Margie De Lone, Philadelphia Country.

Betty Faeth, Kansas City, and Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Nina and Mary Jane Hawley, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 6—0.

Mae Howe and Elizabeth Goodman, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Hope Noyes and Mary Jopling, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., and Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Eliza Disston and Dorothy Nalle, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—0, 6—0.

Georgiana Angle and Winifred Fox, New York, won by default from R. French and F. Howard, Philadelphia Cricket.

Helen Jones and Joanna O. Palfrey, Boston, defeated Dorothy Morton and Louise Wallace, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—1, 6—0.

Laura De Rhan and Josephine Merrick defeated Sally Brown and Betty Lewis, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—0, 6—1.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, defeated Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, and Nannie Mann, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S MIDDLE STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—

Second Round

Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., defeated Marion Blew, Ursinus, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman, England, defeated Edith B. Hahs, Germantown Cricket, 6—4, 6—0.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Elizabeth Taussig, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Alison Harrison, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Helen Jones, Boston, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman, England, defeated Mrs. S. P. Worthington, Bucks County, 6—2, 6—0.

Olga Kallos defeated Clare Smith, Pine Orchard, Conn., 1—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Fanny Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y., defeated Frances E. Walker, Washington, 6—1, 6—2.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., 6—0, 6—0.

Florence Le Boutillier, New York, defeated Mrs. M. G. Martinez, Washington, 6—2, 6—1.

Ann Page, Merion Cricket, defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Mrs. Clarence Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	89	58	.605
Columbus	81	66	.551
Indianapolis	78	70	.527
Kansas City	75	70	.517
Milwaukee	74	70	.514
Toledo	74	75	.497
St. Paul	58	88	.397
Louisville	57	89	.390

RESULTS SEPT. 6

St. Paul 9, Kansas City 8.
Minneapolis 12, Milwaukee 11.
Toledo 12, Indianapolis 5.
Columbus 9, Louisville 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	96	65	.596
Los Angeles	87	74	.540
Hollywood	86	75	.534
San Francisco	84	74	.532
Sacramento	83	78	.516
Seattle	75	82	.478
Oakland	70	89	.440
Missions	58	102	.363

RESULTS SEPT. 6

San Francisco 3, Seattle 2.
Portland 5, Hollywood 4 (10 innings).
Oakland 3, Missions 1.
Sacramento 23, Los Angeles 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	100	53	.654
Buffalo	84	69	.549
Baltimore	83	70	.542
Rochester	80	73	.523
Montreal	79	74	.516
Jersey City	68	85	.444
Albany	66	87	.431
Toronto	52	101	.340

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Rochester 6, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 7, Montreal 0.
Albany 8, Baltimore 1.
Jersey City 6, Newark 1.

TEMPLETON IS EASY WINNER

Defeats Aurora 13 to 6 in United States Open Polo Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 7—The Templeton four ran away with the first game of the semifinals of the United States open polo championship yesterday at International Field, Meadowbrook, winning from the Aurora team by a score of 13 to 6.

The famous combination play of Aurora, which eliminated the Hurricanes on Saturday, was never permitted to function, as the Guest family team over-rode and out-drove them all the way. Young Michael G. Phipps was especially effective, shooting with great accuracy, while William Post 2d, the young Princetonian, was the most effective for Aurora, as Seymour W. Knox was shooting wild for the most part.

Templeton, with Phipps the power on attack, swept the Aurora defense off its feet at the start. Phipps scored three goals in the first chukker, with Frederick W. C. Guest adding another. Each of them scored in the second also. Capt. C. T. I. Roark scored from a scramble close to goal in the first and his team began to defend effectively about halfway through the second.

Aurora had the best in the third, in spite of good defense by Templeton, most of the play being near that goal. Finally Post came down from well out, with Roark in support, and scored the second Aurora goal.

But the fourth period was another sweep for Templeton with four goals, one for each of the team, including a foul goal for Winston Guest from 20 yards out, this making the score 10 to 2 at half time. Post had several chances to score in the fifth chukker, but all went aside, while Phipps added another to his string. Winston Guest scored on a safety shot early in the sixth; but a brilliant dash by Post from midfield gave Aurora a goal at the bell, and Knox added another early in the seventh. This was balanced by Raymond R. Guest soon afterward. Post scored two more for Aurora in the final chukker, ending the battle.

TEMPLETON	AURORA
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	S. W. Knox
2—F. W. C. Guest	Capt. C. T. I. Roark
3—S. B. Iglehart	William Post 2d
Back—R. R. Guest	D. W. Bostwick

Score—Templeton 13, Aurora 6. Goals—Phipps 6, F. W. C. Guest 4, R. R. Guest 2, Iglehart for Templeton; Post 4, Knox, Roark for Aurora. Referee—F. Skiddy von Stade. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A., and Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½-m. chukkers.

ENGLISH PLAYERS DEFEAT INDIANS

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 7—The collapse of the Indian tourists in the festival cricket match at Folkestone yesterday, which enabled an English eleven, captained by Lord Tennyson, to defeat them by an innings and 40 runs, was the cause of a great surprise in cricket circles.

The English team batted first in this match, which came under the laws governing two-day matches, as no play was possible Saturday, and it collected 282 before declaring with five wickets down. L. E. G. Ames, Kent wicket-keeper, was 105 not out, and B. W. Hone scored 67. The Indians then went in and, after a fairly promising start with 47 by Nazir Ali and 35 by S. H. M. Colah, a rout followed and the tourists were out, the first time for 165 and in the second for 77.

In the other festival match at Scarborough between the side chosen from the Marylebone Cricket Club team for Australia this winter and H. D. G. Leveson-Gowers' eleven was left drawn. Rain interfered greatly with this match and little play was possible during the last two days. Scores were: Gowers' eleven 200 and 132 for three, M. C. C. 185 and 90. The highest batting items were: Leonard Townsend 81, Arthur Staples 60, E. H. Hendren 58 not out, for Gowers' team; 33 by F. R. Brown, 29 by M. W. Tate and 28 by R. E. S. Wyatt for M. C. C.

LEFT-HANDER SETS AMATEUR RECORD

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 7 (AP)—Swinging a left-hand club, Everett G. Livesay, Columbus, Ohio, hammered out a 68 to register a new amateur mark for the Greenbriar No. 3 course yesterday during play in the 72 holes of medal competition in the first tourney of the American Left-Handed Golfers' Association.

Duncan Thomson of Syracuse, N. Y., shot a 71 for the 18 holes. Ben Richter, St. Louis pro, finished 36 holes in 67-74—141 and Arthur A. Wells of East Liverpool, Ohio, former Ohio State left-handed champion, shot a 77-77—154. The four were all who turned in cards.

Canadian Senior Golf Play Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 7—The fifteenth annual tournament of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association opened on Tuesday at the Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch, when 69 pairs competed in the foursome competition, the opening event. A pair that were assembled on the first tee, Doctors H. Bascom of Whitby and C. Carter of Hamilton, went around the course in 85—18—67, four strokes better than par, winning first prize, with two members of the Toronto Golf Club, J. M. Lyle and Leighton McCarthy, taking second place with 87—18—69. No fewer than three couples, A. H. Campbell and R. Wilson of Montreal; C. A. Bogert, and A. E. Dyment of the Toronto Club, and Dr. J. D. Courtenay of Ottawa and D. C. Rea of the Toronto Club, finished on even terms with net 71's, equal with par, for third place.

Three pairs, Doctors Bascom and Carter, H. F. Lazier and A. L. Lewis of New Westminster, and J. Dix Frazier and John Rennie of Rosedale, tied for the low gross with 85's. The leading scores were:

	G.	H.	N.
Dr. H. Bascom, Whitby, and Dr. C. Carter, Hamilton	85	18	67
J. White and Leighton McCarthy, Toronto	87	18	69
A. H. Campbell and R. Wilson, Montreal	86	15	71
C. A. Bogert and A. E. Dyment, Toronto	94	23	71
Dr. J. D. Courtenay, Ottawa, and D. C. Rea, Toronto	87	16	71
A. B. Evans and T. E. Merrett, Montreal	88	16	72
H. F. Lazier, Hamilton, and A. L. Lewis, New Westminster	85	12	73
R. J. Dilworth and J. W. Mitchell, Toronto	90	17	73
Dr. A. Beatty, Toronto, and D. J. O'Brien, Ottawa	86	12	74
C. A. Ross, Toronto, and Walter M. Ross, Montreal	97	23	74
T. F. Matthews and F. A. Parker, Toronto	88	14	74
J. Holroyde and C. E. Sanders Montreal	94	19	75
C. E. Robin and A. Wright, Toronto	93	18	75
J. Connable and A. E. Boothe, Toronto	94	18	76
R. F. White, Midland, and J. J. Carrick, Toronto	88	12	76
J. Dix Fraser and John Rennie, Toronto	85	9	76
Hon. M. Burrell, Ottawa, and Justice Mastet, Toronto	98	22	76
H. H. Williams, Toronto, and R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa	96	20	76
W. V. Boyd and J. G. Harkness, Cornwall	97	21	76

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Viola H. Ketcham, Washington, D. C.
John R. Ketcham, Washington, D. C.
L. C. Atwell, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Corp. P. Harper, Washington, D. C.
J. E. Douglass, Washington, D. C.
Carl H. Bee, Cleveland, Ohio.
Edward V. Nicholson, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.
Mrs. Charles E. J. Lang, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles E. J. Lang, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frances Leavens, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Henriette Kreppel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Edna Johnston, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Charlotte K. Barcy, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. R. Johnston, Detroit, Mich.
William A. Johnston, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Cora McMullan, Marion, Ind.
Miss Ruth L. White, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Sheldon E. Patrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mabel Griffin, London, Eng.
Telie Nicholson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter N. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. William W. Hassel, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
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YACHTSMEN belonging to the same yacht clubs dip their ensigns when they meet in far-off waters, motorists of the same state toot horns and wave when they meet in other states, bus drivers and steamboat pilots, members of the same companies, exchange salutes by horn, whistle and siren. As the fraternity of the road and water have their ensigns and signals, so air pilots are coming to have insignia and with it the opportunity to pass a friendly hello which strangers appreciate when far away from home.

Facilities for the registration of private aircraft insignia have been provided by the United States Amateur Air Pilots Association, Inc., which has headquarters at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This organization owns or has registered with it private insignia for each state and also the identification shields of several owners.

Instead of the conventional pennant of the yachtsman, amateur fliers are using an equilateral triangle and bar design within which any

BUSINESS MEN DECLARE BOARD HAS 'SOLD OUT'

(Continued from Page 1)

on this question with a preponderance of newly elected wet votes.

(4) "It now seems evident that the names of the entire membership of the board of directors, with those of the contributors and supporters of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, have strategically been parceled out to the districts and local chambers of commerce throughout the country, with specific direction from the national chamber's headquarters that all these local chambers launch an immediate drive to add to their membership and that of the United States Chamber every wet executive not now enrolled, to swell the anti-prohibition vote in the forthcoming referendum.

(5) "As if this were not enough, the United States Chamber has sent out widely its bulletin The Dotted Line, which as officially stated is 'Published by and for the Field Staff, Chamber of Commerce of the United States,' and this particular issue of which is devoted entirely to a discussion entitled 'Prohibition.'

"The discussion of prohibition in this issue of The Dotted Line, Vol. 6, No. 28, instead of being a dispassionate appraisal of the question, upon examination turns out to be straight, undiluted propaganda for beer and modification with a nearly 3000-word presentation quoting extensively from the American Brewer and personally from no less than a half dozen prominent brewers.

Hold Out Bait

"As a bait to all these prospective wet new members of the chamber, the official bulletin, the Dotted Line says approvingly:

"'The companies which supply the ingredients to the brewers . . . all indorse the repeal plank and predict a great wave of prosperity if repeal is effected. . . . There will be no stimulation in the business of supplying of ingredients until the law is actually repealed.'

"The Dotted Line quotes a brewer executive as saying:

"'Among the brewers, the Democratic repeal plank has revitalized hope' . . . and 'everyone is jubilant.'

"The Dotted Line goes on to quote the president of one of the well known eastern breweries as saying that 'his company issued 1,000,000 shares of stock on Monday (following the national conventions) in the belief that beer would soon be legalized.'

"Vol. 6, No. 28 of the Dotted Line closes with this quiet assurance for the chamber's pro-repeal membership prospects:

"'Whether or not all this optimism is premature, time will tell. In any event, the place once occupied by the brewing business in the nation's industrial pattern is susceptible to statistical measurement as well as the gauge of memory.'

(6) "The wet clique in the national chamber's headquarters appears to have as its immediate goal the influencing of the meeting of the chamber's board of directors scheduled for early in September.

(7) "The feverish haste of the chamber's wet cabal seems to be motivated by the hope that the organization's coming referendum may be conducted and prejudged as a preëlection or precongressional triumph for beer and modification.

"Whether all these glowing expectations of the chamber's wet clique will be realized remains to be seen, but that the activities of this wet propaganda cannot fail to seriously damage the standing and usefulness of this great organization if permitted to go unchallenged and unchecked, there can be no question."

Parties Lose Support Of Women, Who Say Both of Them Are Wet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7—Election of dry candidates to Congress and state legislatures in the coming elections will be the chief aim of the Daughters of the American Constitution, it was decided by the national board at its meeting here last week. The board voted to make no recommendations in regard to presidential candidates, but to confine the activities of the organization to support of drys wherever they are opposed by wets.

"Regardless of political affiliation," says Mrs. Lon O. Hocker, president, "many of our American people have longed to show their gratitude for the devoted and consecrated service President Hoover has rendered this country in its hours of suffering."

It is with regret, therefore, she points out, that the organization finds it impossible to support either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party, both having become, in effect, she says, liquor parties.

"Legalized consumption of liquor in Canada," Mrs. Hocker says in further discussing the prohibition issue, "has created such a vicious condition that in Ontario the liquor interests themselves are advocating a law to permit drinking at the place of sale, lest the alarming home-drinking conditions cause a national revolt and destroy the entire Canadian drink trade.

"The Daughters of the American Constitution do not accept the wet propaganda, of which Mr. Pierre du Pont announces he is so proud, as the true voice of the American people.

"The Daughters of the American Constitution vehemently declare the saloon, the speakeasy, the beer flat, the bootlegger, and the night club to be alike, all the spawn of the drink trade; that the grave evil lies not in the place of sale but in the liquor itself, and that, despite the grave national issues at stake, will not surrender this great moral issue to expediency."

Prohibition in Kansas Has Brilliant Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Mr. Frank Roberts, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Administration, which has charge of all penal and charitable institutions supported by the State, has pointed out many favorable conditions directly traceable to prohibition.

"I remember well how conditions were here before 1881 when the prohibition amendment went into effect," Mr. Roberts declares. "The improvement has been remarkable. Take our state fairs. Although 50,000 or 60,000 persons visit the fair during the week, I have time and again gone all over the grounds without seeing a single drunken person."

Statistics compiled by the State Board of Administration for the year ending July 1, 1932, show that out of a total of 105 counties, with populations varying from 1424 to 135,000, there were 46 counties with less than six representatives each in the state reformatory and five with none at all. There were 58 each having fewer than six representatives in the state industrial reformatory and three with none; 66 with no inmates at the Women's Industrial Farm; 42 with none at the Boys' Industrial School and 50 others each with five or less; 60 counties with no inmates at the Girls' Industrial School and 36 others each with five or less; 13 counties with no defective children and 22 counties each with less than five; 27 counties with no poor farms and with no need of them; 25 counties each with less than 10 insane and 15 each with five or less.

"If this record is not due to prohibition, just let somebody try to prove it," Mr. Roberts challenged.

Less Illicit Liquor Reported in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7 — The moonshining industry is at its lowest ebb in 20 years, according to Capt. R. Q. Merrick, federal prohibition administrator for this district.

Captain Merrick says that, in so far as his district is concerned, there is less moonshining at the present time than there was in 1912, long before Andrew Volstead was immortalized, and many years before the "noble experiment" was written into the Constitution. He believes this to be true of the country as a whole, but he says he is confident that it applies to Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia and the Carolinas.

He explained that whereas his men were capturing big, expensive cars, loaded with from 100 to 150 gallons of stuff, a couple of years ago, they capture mostly cheap cars now with from 20 to 30 gallons on board.

Seattle Gets News Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—In order that the people of this city may be supplied with a daily morning paper giving more news of dry proceedings in the State and information on the status of the Hoover campaign from now until election, the Spokane Spokesman-Review is being represented in this city and is furnishing a special campaign subscription to residents.

ALABAMA TO VOTE ON INCOME TAX BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7—Both houses of the Alabama Legislature overwhelmingly approved a proposed amendment to the constitution which would authorize a state income tax. The income tax adherents easily won out over a proposal that a sales tax modeled after the Mississippi law be enacted instead.

It will now be necessary to submit the amendment to the people in the Nov. 8 general election. As passed by the Legislature the amendment contains a $1500 exemption for single persons and $3000 for heads of families. The rate of taxation will have to be determined later provided the amendment passes.

Dry Law Has Not Had Time, Y.M.C.A. Head Finds, to Work

Took 30 Years in Kansas He Says, and It Proved Eminent Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—Time will prove the practicability of the prohibition law, and resubmission of the question to the voters would show once and for all that the quiet, "everyday" American citizen emphatically approves its continuance, in the opinion of Mr. John Ellis Manley, the new general secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Manley, who has been Y. M. C. A. head here for several years, is a product of a state that has known prohibition in all its trials. He was born in Kansas in 1879 when that State adopted its own prohibition law.

In his Pittsburgh office Mr. Manley is ever ready to meet the arguments of anti-prohibitionists with a quiet, but forceful relating of his observations. He instills confidence in the ultimate success of national prohibition by his calm words and his earnest, smiling eyes.

"I grew up under a system of prohibition that in the course of time really worked," he told the Monitor correspondent here. "I was one of a generation of youth in my State which grew up literally without knowing the smell of liquor."

Ran Entire Gamut

By studying the development of prohibition in Kansas, Mr. Manley believes any candid investigator must admit that it experienced everything that is now happening in relation to national prohibition.

"The liquor forces, corrupt politicians and the crowd that always is fighting decency did everything in their power to discredit the state law," he continued. "It took 30 years to perfect the law and build up the sentiment and public opinion to make it effective in the largest way. It seems to me, therefore, that in dealing with national prohibition, with the increased complexity, any reasonable trial would have to extend over a much longer period in order to prove the inherent worth and practicability of the law."

The cries of opponents of the national law to the effect that corruption and evils have followed in the wake of prohibition were scored by Mr. Manley.

"Our memories are short," he continued. "Under modern conditions of news gathering and dissemination, one sensation follows another. In our literary and thinking habits we are newspaper-minded. Even those who are old enough to recall the bad political influence of the saloon, the corruption of municipal and state governments, the poverty and crime caused by the old liquor traffic have lost the vividness of that bad situation.

Not as Black as Painted

"Today, under the spell of newspaper publicity, which, unfortunately, is largely anti-prohibition, the evils we now have with us under prohibition seem appalling. But comparatively, in my judgment, the evils of the present condition are much less serious than what we had in the days of the open saloon."

Mr. Manley holds that those who are working for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment are deluding themselves in thinking they will be able to adopt any plan which will control effectively the evil forces back of the liquor trade.

"The old open saloon might not be allowed to return, but the moral forces in American life should not be fooled by any superficial ideas and proposals which would seem to be an easy substitute for what we now have," he declared.

"In my opinion, the greatest evil attending prohibition is that it has put the moral forces back of prohibition on the defensive. Having adopted prohibition, it becomes a bit illogical to keep up the fight with the same old vigor which under the implication of prohibition becomes more or less a theoretical fight.

Simply Meant Patience

"If those who believe in prohibition can devise ways and means of carrying on effective education in the cause of temperance and law enforcement and keep the battle line against repeal strong and steady, while perfecting the working conditions under the law, one of these days we will find the law is working more effectively and that the country has become adjusted to the present plan. The opposition will begin to fade just as it did in dozens of states before national prohibition was adopted."

Mr. Manley voiced opposition to the resubmission planks in the platforms of the two major political parties.

"I am not opposed to resubmission on the principle that any question involving our national welfare should be open to reconsideration by the American people any time there is sufficient sentiment to warrant it," he said. "We need to test this political evidence of a demand for resubmission to find out how far it is really representative of the true sentiment of the rank and file of citizens. And I believe the result of such a test would prove that the quiet, everyday American who desires favorable conditions under which to live and raise his family will emphatically approve the continuance of prohibition in essentially its present form, but with improvements which may be necessary from time to time."

Doesn't Expect Repeal

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Trinity Court Studios

JOHN ELLIS MANLEY

Farm Blockades At Sioux City End

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 7 (AP)—The farm strike blocade of Sioux City is ended, temporarily at least.

Produce was moving into the city at a normal rate today following withdrawal of all farm picketeers, apparently to await the conference here next Friday of midwestern governors, called to work out an agricultural relief plan.

County leaders of the Farmers' Holiday Association are preparing meanwhile for a resumption of "hostilities" should such action be necessary to further their plans for higher prices for farm products. They adopted a resolution yesterday calling on members of the association to hold themselves in readiness for further picketing activities.

Mr. R. E. Rippey, sheriff of Plymouth County, mobilized about 200 special deputies today upon reports that 1000 farmers' holiday adherents were massing at James with the expressed intention of preventing 22 trucks of livestock from reaching markets here.

ENDURANCE PLANE FLIES ON

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7 (AP)—Up in the air since Sunday afternoon, Mr. Fred Murillo and Mr. John Sheasey, pilots of the endurance plane, Spirit of '76, dropped a message today reporting they felt "fit enough to stay up a year." The two fliers hope to break the present 647-hour record.

Ortiz Rubio Denies Expulsion Report; Off for San Diego

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 7 (AP)—Smiling and declaring he was glad to leave behind him the cares of office, former President Ortiz Rubio entered the United States yesterday in search of health and voiced a denial his resignation had been forced or that he had been compelled to leave his native land.

After a brief stop here, he left by train for San Diego, Calif., with his family to take a long rest. He and Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the "strong man" of Mexico, he declared, are still "the best of friends," and said of his successor, President Abelardo Rodriguez:

"General Rodriguez was one of my best collaborators. The country is in good hands."

He expressed approval of the new Cabinet and cited with pride the fact that seven of his own Cabinet members had been retained by Rodriguez.

BOORAS HEADS AHEPA

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7 (AP)—Columbus, Ohio, was chosen by the Order of Ahepa convention here at its closing session as the city for its next convention to be held in 1934. Mr. Harris J. Booras of New York City was reelected supreme president.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Fashion in the 'College Shop'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE delights of shopping, proverbially keen for young women, are heightened for the college student at specified times of the year. She may go to the "College Shop" in certain department stores and there meet graduates and undergraduates of various institutions—probably some representative from the very school she has chosen—who will tell her what the girls advocate in her college. Country colleges and town colleges, eastern and western colleges all differ a little in their conventions, but in every case the choice is confined to the high styles which prevail outside of academic walls.

Campus clothes are built of Harris tweeds, ostrich cloth and various wools. Suits with fitted hip-bone jackets and those with swagger jackets are equally correct. The silhouette shows accentuated breadth across the shoulders and in the sleeves and a very slim, straight skirt, the fullness in which is provided by flatly hanging pleats. The most practical skirts have a vented back, making them available for bicycling and giving freedom of movement for various activities.

Suits are worn with blouses in contrasting or harmonized colors, often of crêpe. Their interest is focused on the high neckline, complicated by tricky cut-in-one scarfs, convertible lapels and interesting lingerie. Buttons, particularly large, flat, circular ones of nickel, and rounded ones of wood, often carved, are important, and may indicate a closing up the front or back. These buttons sometimes reappear in the belt, forming a complete circle or only a detail, as the case may be. Sweaters can be substituted for blouses, and a new style shows grosgrain buttons close together straight up the front along a grosgrain binding. The sleeves must be worn pushed up, like a mousquetaire glove.

New Notes

Plaid dresses are much seen at present in college shops. In one of these the opinion was expressed that they are an acceptable tide-over from light, gay summer frocks to winter's comparative somberness, but that they will have a waning popularity as the season advances. The patterns are not confined to Scottish tartans, but use the modern chromatics. A popular one is brown, yellow and black. Except for plaids, broken plaids and checks, materials are in solid colors. When a woven motive is present, it is in self-color and scarcely discernible.

Neckwear is extremely interesting. The "nun's collar," the pelerine, the lingerie "tags," the long-ended jabots, the asymmetrical collars are all capable of supplying one dress with a variety of aspects as one or the other is worn. Moreover, they modify the high neckline, which is trying to some faces unless elaborated. These pieces button on, tie on or snap on, according to their design.

College girls are going to wear hats this year, the nonchalant affairs that appear with sports and spectator-sports clothes elsewhere. Some are brimmed, others are tiny affairs that tilt over the right ear. Formal ones add the smart touch of a short veil. A new model in veils passes closely over the head like a net, and it is held there by an elastic, keeping the hair smooth, and is finished by a ruffle falling from under the hat. A grosgrain ribbon and a flat little bow is the accepted trimming for most hats and the movement is generally forward. Broadcloth and various fabrics, including velvet, are perhaps more used than felt, but this also is in the running. Frequently the shapes are stitched.

Detachable Collars

The most practical coats are in neutral colored woolens. Most of them have raglan sleeves and the vented back again is advocated. Dressy types show detachable fur pelerines and others have convertible lapels of flat fur. The pelerine promises to ride into high favor as a new feature and also as an economy, for it can be worn with a variety of costumes.

Clodhopper shoes are the thing for the campus. They have rubber soles and widely spaced lacings, which tie around the ankle. For formal afternoon use, the "high-throated" model is popular. The sides of these shoes are high and the insteps well built-up. They are really a new type of oxford with something of a pump effect.

For informal dinners, tea dances, and evening frocks rough crêpy materials and other crinkly surfaces are the thing. Velvet is also well liked. Tea-dance dresses are made with tops of one kind and another which come off, leaving an evening dress in possession. The short top is tending to diminish the depth of the décolleté in the back, as this must not show below it.

Earrings and bracelets are the most popular items in jewelry among college girls. As a matter of fact, however, jewelry, as such, is not greatly in vogue. Accenting ornaments which complete certain costumes, have taken its place, and are worn in particular to round-cut campus clothes. "Patou's strand" is a stunning necklace or collar, call it what you will, composed of innumerable strands of tiny beads, all of one color in one necklace, which form a massive decoration. These strands are closed almost invisibly at the back, but in front they are divided into two series by a large nickel plate bearing the initials of the wearer.

Students do not go in much for gorgeous lounging garments, and they like a standardized type of sleeping pajama and robe. Gingham effects and tailored patterns are continued season after season, not, apparently, because of indifference but because of an actual liking for these models. There are some funny little girdles which look like a baby's band, except for the garters attached, which are said to please the prevailing campus figure. Socks are worn late into the cool season, and then lisle stockings appear during campus hours.

Summing up what has been seen, and what the style sophisticates of the various colleges have told, the writer advises the freshman or the returning student this fall to choose for wear during the brunt of the day what is casual, easy to wear and easy to look at. And in evening styles still to avoid what might be regarded as ostentatious or eccentric. It is smart to be simple.

H. J. K.

Silken Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Funchal, Madeira

Mrs. John Lee, of Funchal, Madeira, has evolved what the writer believes to be a unique expression of art. On bits of silk, for most of her pictures are miniatures, she paints in, in water color, the architectural features of a garden. Looking down a garden path, for instance, one sees a sundial, near by a garden seat, and, for background, verdant hills or a mountain blue with haze. Among the varicolored flowers of an herbaceous border or the blooms of an old-fashioned flower bed she places a figure, lovely in grace and enhanced by a quaint costume. The flowers which surround her and the details of her gown and bonnet are embroidered in, in diverse shades of silk.

This blend of water color and embroidery, in miniatures depicting exquisite womanhood in surroundings of surpassing beauty, is believed to constitute an entirely original contribution to the field of art. Certainly it has found great favor with collectors and lovers of the rare and beautiful.

M. B. H.

One can rejoice for social as well as æsthetic reasons in the amount of handwork with which the new models are trimmed. Yokes, sleeve-tops, and, indeed, entire sleeves are fashioned of drawn-work and silk fagoting. Insects and cut-out effects, particularly those in diamond form, are much used in sleeves.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A THREE-PANEL SCREEN IN COLORED LEATHERS

Modernistic Effects of Richness and Originality, Resembling Painting, Have Been Obtained by Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton Burton of California by the Use of Appliques in a Variety of Colors. This Screen Was Shown at the Boutique Italienne in Paris.

Mrs. Burton has pioneered in the use of leather for decorative purposes in the home, and her shows in the United States have revealed new methods of employing this material. Her medium lends itself to the expression of modernistic themes. By means of a range of over 80 colors and shades and an assortment of leathers showing diverse textures, collected from many countries, she has succeeded in producing stylized still-lifes, outdoor scenes, and pure geometric effects of remarkable interest.

Shoes for Campus Wear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE girl who is going to college this fall will do well to select her shoes with reference to the occasions when she will wear them, according to a "college board" in one of the big Chicago department stores. In this campus corner has been assembled costumes for all occasions with the proper shoes to accompany them. These ensembles aim to cover every head that may arise for the girl at college.

To make a wise choice easier, shoes may be divided into five classes; (1) sports shoes, (2) spectator sports and street shoes, (3) informal dress wear, (4) formal wear, (5) lounging footwear. These classes are quite distinct each from the other. For campus wear in the eastern schools and for sports wear in the West are golf shoes with rubber soles, ghillies, and some low-heeled heavy oxfords of brown calfskin. For spectator sports wear (which includes attendance at the games) and for street wear oxfords or street pumps are suitable. These usually have the boulevard heel and may be in black or brown suède with various interesting trims that make them dressy. Reptiles and reptile combinations may also be selected for this type of shoe.

For Informal Wear

For informal wear a handsome high-heeled pump in plain suède (black or brown) is a choice, or a patent leather pump, or a sandal in suède or patent leather. Shoes of this type all have the regulation high heel. Between sandals and pumps there is very little choice for formal wear, the girl selecting the one or the other according to her own individual taste. These are either in black crêpe or in a color to match or harmonize with the gown. Crêpe is preferred to satin for its wearing qualities, it was said at this bureau, as well as for its dull finish. For lounging, to take away on week-end trips or for festive occasions the mule with a strap is well liked. For ordinary wear a "comfort" slipper, very plain and sensible, is included in the wardrobe. Between oxfords and pumps one may suit herself, but strapped slippers are not the college girl's choice for this season.

Correct Combinations

Costumes to go with these various types of shoes further illustrated the "shoe for the occasion" idea. For wear with tweed suits the eastern college girls wear low-heeled oxfords from class (1). The western girls prefer an oxford with a boulevard heel and perhaps a suggestion of trim. With a dressy suit or cloth coat, fur-trimmed, the dressy oxford or street pump, class (2). A wool crêpe dress takes the same type of shoe. A costume like this is suitable for attendance at games followed by a tea dance. For more dressy tea dances and for other informal occasions class (3) furnishes the shoes. With velvet, for instance, a patent leather sandal might be chosen, or a patent leather pump with a neat white trim, or black or brown dress pumps in suède, all with high heels.

A few words regarding the care of shoes may not be amiss for the girl who must economize. In the first place, shoes of quality are always economical in the end, not only because they look better throughout the period of their wear but because they give so much better service. Today quality is not always a question of price, but a reliable merchant who takes pride in his goods will be glad to give his advice on the matter of quality. Suède is a leather of style rather than of serviceability and because of its style is much liked by college girls. Many suèdes designed for street wear have leather or reptile trim so placed as to save the wear of the suède.

This is a point to consider in making a choice between models. The value of shoe-trees in preserving the shape of a shoe is well known and a college girl who wishes to get the maximum service out of her shoes will not grow careless in this respect. Trees should be slipped in the minute the shoe is taken from the foot. Shoes should always be carefully dusted before being put away. Suèdes require especial care. They should be brushed with a wire brush against the nap of the leather. A leather dressing, now on the market, is said not to rub off when it is dry. One store instructs all its clerks to show a customer how to care for this leather whenever she buys a suède shoe.

C. S.

Fashion Nuggets

Capes play an important part in transforming a restaurant frock into a dinner gown. The capes are so designed as to cover the arms, the front and back being a trifle shorter. They are often edged with fur, and have a high neck line buttoning a few inches down the back.

Wide shoulders for fall are universal. Perky ruffles, epaulettes, leg o' mutton, drooping, voluminous sleeves are a few of the varied styles. They give the gown a Victorian air, at the same time accentuating the slimness of the current mode.

Many dinner gowns are shown with a high neck line in front. The back, to be really new, is medium low, and square-cut, bordered by lace which reëmphasizes the difference in the front and the back silhouette.

Thrift Learned and Practiced

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE unsettled times have done for us what we have been trying for years to do for ourselves; it has given us a home." It was an interesting, educated and cultured woman speaking. She continued by explaining that her husband, who had been an engineer with a large concern, had lost his position. There seemed to be at present no opening where he could use his training. He wished to do some studying and research and the time of enforced idleness seemed to be his opportunity.

The small amount of money which they had been able to save while they were located in the city was not sufficient for them to live on for any length of time, but, after some investigation, they discovered that it was enough to purchase a small farm situated near a college town where library and class advantages would be a great asset to the proposed study.

* * *

On this farm they are settled, contentedly raising much of their food; taking a dip in the river every morning; learning that potatoes grow under the ground instead of on bushes, which fact they did not know when they began their farming career. They are furnishing much good-natured amusement to the "natives" which is undoubtedly "reciprocal." But, best of all, they are happy in their freedom from worry and their use of leisure hours for reading and study.

This story is being repeated many times, judging by magazine articles and agricultural reports. "Back to the land," is becoming more than a slogan. A recent magazine article written by a man living in California says, "In this climate a one-acre farm with good soil and lots of hard work can be made to produce 75 per cent of the family living." While an agricultural report from the other side of the United States says, "In New England living expenses for food average about $400 a year in a farm family of four people. Fifty per cent or more can be grown at home."

Women's organizations are taking up the study of economics in an extremely practical way. Home economics has come to mean the economies of the home as never before.

* * *

The Journal of Home Economics reports how Illinois farm home makers have made necessary adjustments. At conferences held in eight districts of that State farm women reported 135 different thrift practices which they had found interesting and helpful. Seven of these were buying practices, such as buying in quantity, buying semimade dresses and finishing them at home, and other methods of economical buying. Twenty-eight selling practices were reported: Selling farm products, food, flowers, plants and bulbs. One woman sold $100 worth of sweet cream each month and explained that her market had been built up by guaranteeing a sweet product and by promising to make good when this was not the case. Another woman had sold, in the previous three months, 500 pounds of cottage cheese for $75.

Barter practices were among the most interesting reported. One family with more milk than fruit exchanged with another family with more fruit than milk. Wheat was exchanged for flour.

Cooperative sharing of food and labor was another factor in economy. Vegetables and fruits were canned on shares. One woman reported that she did her neighbor's ironing with her mangle and her neighbor canned for her in a pressure cooker.

Discussions on such subjects as the above will occupy a prominent place on women's club programs during the coming season, and will undoubtedly result in such thrift in the home as will release time and money for education and recreation.

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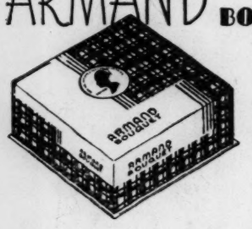

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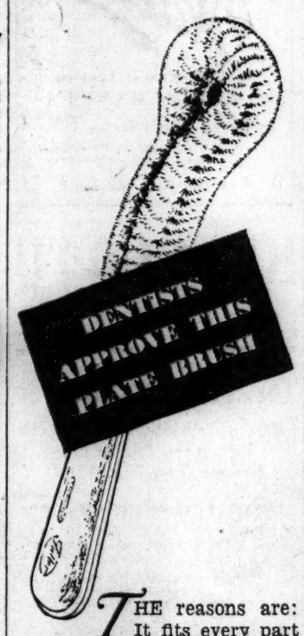

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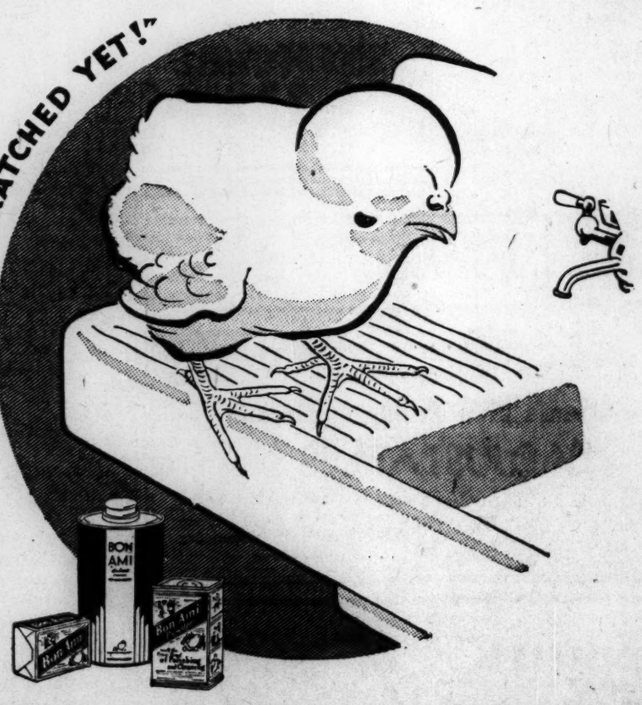

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THE HOME FORUM

A Question for Protagoras

HAVING dipped into the "Dialogues" the other day, I came across that memorable occasion when Socrates at break of dawn—apparently a proper time for social calls in the days of early Greece—engaged Protagoras, the Sophist, in a battle of wits. Protagoras was led to admit that "everything has only one opposite"; then to agree that the opposite of folly was wisdom; then to concede that another opposite of folly was moderation, which left him floundering after arguments to prove that wisdom and moderation were the same thing.

I have just been having a similar contest with an ardent upholder of machinery in its multitudinous applications. But whether it was that I lacked the ensnaring skill of Socrates, or that my opponent had greater prowess in defense than Protagoras, I completely failed to convince him that there might be more than one opposite to the machine-lover. After a lengthy discussion he still held, as many of his colleagues may be found to hold, that the one opposite of the machine-lover is the machine-hater. He still maintained that whoever cannot see social salvation in a glorious sputter of sparks, split atoms, frequencies and steering-wheels is virtually a cave man.

But if a touch of Socrates avails little in fencing with the obdurate machine man, it puts wondrous courage into the pen in the solitude of the study; and if, dear reader, you will kindly play Protagoras, I will try to show you, more gently than the sturdy Athenian, that if I am not an all-machine lover, I am not a machine-hater, and certainly not a cave man.

Perhaps you can remember the horse age. Was it the custom then to set down one who did not associate with horses as a horse-hater, or to consign him to the age of the plesiosaurus? Was it not merely assumed that his interests ran in other than equine directions—of which there were many? And so today, if I am not buzzing around all the livelong day amid innumerable machines, it may mean, and does mean, not that I hate machines, but that my interests run in other channels—of which, I affirm, there are many. You will see that my stand is moderation itself, yet I can assure you that my machinophile friend regards me as an extremist and himself as a moderate. He regards me as an extremist partly because I say "No, no," to him so frequently that he believes I am made of negatives. Yet it is clear that negativity itself is largely relative. Are there not Indian devotees who call their gospel "No, no," and restrict themselves largely to negatives, yet looking all the time to a supreme positive inexpressible in current language? If, in the horse age, it had become the mode for everyone to possess horses and to gallop them through the streets in fire brigade fashion, then some people, say bookworms, would have been sure to cry out "no, no." But the "No, no," would not be for horses, or for anything connected with bookwormery, but merely for the relaxing of control, as expressed in the gallop.

I do not see how anyone could dislike a machine in itself. It is merely an implement or a toy. It helps, or amuses or educates. "The plays of children," says the Concord sage, "are nonsense, but very educative nonsense." One does not hate the bagpipes, when played on a boat in Oban Bay at sundown; but, if it were suddenly decided that bagpipes were a social necessity and that everyone should play, then one might consider that the equilibrium of society had become sufficiently disturbed to make necessary some form of compensatory control.

In short, I would keep the machine in the category of an implement. I use it if it happens to be a convenience to me, just as I use the crowbar when my hen house in the country needs rolling to a fresh yard. But I do not set too much of my thought-underpinning upon it, partly because machinery is being constantly changed, improved and revolutionized, and I refuse to revolutionize my philosophy every time an inventor turns out some new type of machine—and partly because, as a mere implement, it is not important enough to function in the vital elements of one's thinking. It would require no prophet to tell us that in fifty years we shall be equipped with a completely new scheme of machines, so please do not ask me to accept our present contraptions as vital necessities to existence. Once I managed, and managed comfortably, with little more mechanical assistance than Henry Thoreau allowed himself at Walden—and for several times the length of sojourn. And, when I came back to the city, it was long before I could reconcile myself to comforts and conveniences and efficiency apparatus that seemed so deplorably far from vital.

In my suburban abode, as in my Walden, my time is much taken up with reading—not necessarily an eccentric habit, you will allow. Reading is a slow process and I might welcome a machine that would help me to read, mark, learn and digest ten times as fast. But alas! No mechanical genius has rushed to my aid. I cannot decuple my reading by using celluloid strips, by driving sixty miles an hour in a motorcar or six hundred miles an hour in some aerial device—or even by listening to the radio, for that great duplicating appliance never even touches the subject of my study. So I have to read as people read one thousand years ago, and probably will be reading one thousand years hence—and a very rewarding occupation it is. I am told that I could save much time and gain much information by more mechanical forms of distraction, but since my time is amply and quite satisfactorily filled already—and, if I had more of it, I should doubtless use it for reading—I do not see how these wonders of the age can be of assistance.

So far, Protagoras, I have gone headstrong into my own personal view of the machine and left you no opening to thrust in the argument which I know you are yearning to produce. You want to tell me how the machine, by lifting the drudgery off our bended shoulders, leaves us untold hours of free time in which to do "something better." The housewife has an electrified washtub. This leaves her more time to sweep the room. She has a vacuum cleaner, which leaves her more time to attend to the furnace and the oven. Both these appliances are automatically worked, which leaves her more time to walk out in the country. This she does by motorcar, which leaves her more time to enjoy a concert. This she does by radio, which leaves her time for "something better."

The whole structure, you see, pivots on this "something better," and what this may be I must confess that, with all my powers of observation concentrated upon the subject for several years, I have not been able to discover. As I stroll down the roads of suburbia in the cool of a summer night, past the lighted homes, with the shades drawn and the family life thrown into view as though on a moving-picture screen, I sometimes cast a decorous glance to this side or that. All that I can glimpse are the armchairs back to the window and the nightly news or the weekly or monthly fiction peeping over the tops, with the drone of the radio for accompaniment. Can it be that the nightly news or the weekly or monthly fiction are that great "something better" that lay behind all these great inventions since the Arkwrights and Ackroyds first put in their frames and jennies? But that I cannot tell. Yet you will willingly admit, Protagoras, that there is uncertainty about this matter.

Consider all the accumulated hours for doing "something better" that humanity has enjoyed in the last few decades. Should they not have brought us today to loftier pinnacles of culture, freedom from toil, and higher satisfactions that would cause this generation to rejoice in the feeling that at last humanity has lifted itself above the doubts and uncertainties of past ages and is rising to a new plane of social harmony and higher well-being?

And if you have misgivings on this point, O Protagoras, I have a question which I shall leave you to answer at your will. Is it wiser to betake yourself to machines to save time here, space there, make wealth here, comfort there and after all that to wrinkle your brow and devise some means of occupying your spare time by doing "something better"—or to think out first your high purpose and your guiding philosophy—to "apply the heart to know and to search and to seek after wisdom"—and then to use such of the machines, implements and toys as will contribute to your real purpose?

This, as Plato has it, finishes the conversation. Let us go our way.

H. J. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By E. V. Rintoul, London-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Highland Cattle, On the Shores of Loch Slapin, Skye, With Blaven Towering Behind

In September

Still are the meadowlands, and still
Ripens the upland corn,
And over the brown gradual hill
The moon has dipped a horn.

The voices of the dear unknown
With silent hearts now call,
My rose of youth is overblown
And trembles to the fall.

My song forsakes me like the birds
That leave the rain and grey,
I hear the music of the words
My lute can never say.

—FRANCIS LEDWIDGE, in "Complete Poems."

On Playing Beethoven and Mozart

I wish you were here now, so that I could play you a set of little variations by Beethoven, called "I've only got a little hut." They are bewitching, and I think I can now play them so as to express (as Deppe says) "that he had indeed nothing but his little hut, but was quite happy in it." In the last variation he dances a waltz in his little hut! I have learned a great deal from these tiny variations, taught in Deppe's inimitable fashion. When I first took them to him I began playing the second of the variations—which is rather plaintive, and seems to indicate that the proprietor of the little hut had a misgiving that there might be a better abode somewhere on the earth—with a great deal of expression, as I thought. I soon found out I was overdoing it, however, and that it is not always so easy to define where good expression stops and bad style begins.

"Why do you make those notes stick out so?" asked Deppe, as I was giving vent to my "soul-longings" (as P. says). "Learn to paint in grossen Flächen" (great surfaces). He made me play it again perfectly legato, and with no one note "sticking out" more than another. I saw at once that he was right about it, and that the effect was much better, while it took nothing from the real sentiment of the piece. It was one of those cases where a simple statement was all that was necessary. Anything more detracted from rather than added to it.

I have at last heard Fanny Warburg in a Mozart concerto, for she has got back from England. How she did play it! To say that the passages "pearled," would be saying nothing at all. Why, the piano just warbled them out like a nightingale! The last movement had the infectious gaiety that Mozart's things often have, with a magnificent cadenza by himself. She rendered it so perfectly, and with such naïve light-heartedness, that none of us could resist it, and we all finally burst into a laugh! There was a little orchestra accompanying, which Deppe had got together and was directing. When she got to the cadenza, he laid down his baton, and retired to lean against the door and enjoy it. She did it in the most masterly manner, and oh, it was so difficult! I thought of the Boston critic, who considered Mozart's compositions "child's play." They are child's play—that is, they are nothing at all if they are not faultlessly played, and every fault shows, which is the reason so few attempt them. Your hand must be "in order," as Deppe says, to do it. . . .

I am just finishing Beethoven's third Trio, Op. 1. The last movement is the loveliest thing! It makes me think of a wood in spring filled with birds. One minute you hear a lot of gossiping little sparrows twittering and chippering, and then comes some rare wild bird with a sort of cadence, and then come others and whistle and call. It is bewitching, and the most perfect imitation of nature imaginable; gay—so gay! as only Beethoven can be when he begins to play. Everything is on the wing. It is, of course, exceedingly difficult, because, like all this pure classic music, to make any effect it has to be executed with the utmost perfection. — AMY FAY, in "Music-Study in Germany."

THRILLINGLY Skye dawns upon the vision, like a dim shape seen in the mists of morning. The first distant glimpse comes across the waters that race between Scotland and the island. Far, far away, it seems, ethereal pinnacles of harebell blue and great rounded masses rise. Can they be mountains? At this distance their wan opalescence looks as insubstantial as smoke. Yet the foundation of the Red Hills must have been laid when time itself was young.

Now we are at the sea, and Skye no more than half a mile distant. The whitewashed cottages of Kyleakin dot the opposite shore, like trimly laid out washing bleaching in the sun. The ferryboat has seen us on the jetty and comes skipping across to take us over.

Skye, at last! We are free now to explore the island. To get the best of this country one should be afoot, marching over the rough moorland with the wind and the cloud shadows flying. Skye does not yield easily the best of her beauties. You never get to know the island from the windows of a motorcar bowling along the coast roads. But tramp the lonely glens, the wild, wind-searched corries, and from the gentler hills look out over the crinkled floor of the sea to the lovely islands that make up the Hebrides, and Skye will be in your heart forever.

There is a hill where the alert eye can single out lumps of agate. They have no value except to the finder, but the search is as fascinating as if they were nuggets of gold. From the hill summit, across the Sound, the coast of Scotland stretches in range after range of hills, reaching back till the eye can no longer tell cloud from mountain. Northward, on the island itself, are the fantastic shapes of the Storr Rock and the Quiraing and the great headlands that guard Portree. Behind, to the south, lie the Cuillins, black tapering pinnacles, accessible only to skilled rock climbers, and always to be approached with caution and respect. Far down at the root of their stark precipices lie the dark landlocked waters of Loch Coruisk, and beyond the narrow inlet the white-capped waves of Loch Scavaig.

Blaven, a vast, solitary hulk of hypersthene rock, its sides scored with the storms of centuries, lies at the head of Loch Slapin. Herons wade among the sea-tangle when the tide ebbs and oyster catchers fly in circles, their shrill cries giving warning of the presence of strangers. Long-horned, shaggy cattle crop the short grass along the shore and gaze mildly at the passer-by.

Where all is enchanting, how to choose! Shall it be the Aird of Sleat with its views across the Sound to the white sands and hills of Morar, and the needle point of the far-off lighthouse at Ardnamurchan? For my part, I love best the northwest coast where across the Minch the lovely hills of Harris rise like dreams from a glittering cobalt sea.

That is Skye in fine weather. It has been known to mislay the sun. And—well, sometimes it is not too bad fun motoring, after all.

Impressions of James Stephens

Physically he is a small, gnome-like creature; a powerful, tiny elf, with a head whose shape is beautiful, and the loveliest brown eyes, full of laughter, irreverence and affection, set beneath a high sloping forehead from which his black, curly hair has receded a little. When I first met this tiny great man, he lived in a tiny house and had published a tiny brown book of verse, dedicated "To Æ. These," of which there was much talk, soon diverted, however, to the three books which in one full year were to make him famous, "The Charwoman's Daughter," "The Hill of Vision" and that "Crock of Gold" whose finest passages were singled out for special praise by the very people who had returned them unread when they were submitted in the manuscript of an unknown author.

I remember the six stenographic notebooks in which he had written with indelible pencil the rough draft of "The Crock of Gold," before the work of ceaseless revision at the huge typewriter which he worked himself. When these three books were published, and those worn notebooks had served their purpose and were despatched to the library of John Quinn in New York, James Stephens celebrated his permanent liberty from the recently abandoned drudgery of a solicitor's office, and his momentary freedom from financial care, by the great hegira of his life, which has left a mark upon his career ever since. That tiny house was more crowded than it invariably and necessarily seemed, on the night when old friends and new admirers met to say good-by to Stephens before he left for one year's exile in Paris. . . .

Kindness and good humor, however, are the essence of James Stephens. . . . Pity and suffering, too, have gone into the making of him, and have sharpened that uncanny faculty of his, which enables him to establish himself on the friendliest terms with dumb animals, whose thoughts he can record with a whimsical tenderness. — ERNEST BOYD, in "Portraits: Real and Imaginary."

MANIFESTANDO NUESTRAS VERDADERAS IDENTIDADES ESPIRITUALES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL Antiguo Testamento hay muchas promesas de las bendiciones maravillosas que habían de llegar a la humanidad con el advenimiento del Mesías; y en el capítulo 49 del libro de Isaías leemos que a los que estuvieran presos se les iba a decir: "¡Salid!", y a los que estuvieran en tinieblas se les iba a mandar: "¡Manifestaos!" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia). Estas promesas se cumplieron ampliamente durante la vida terrenal de nuestro Maestro; y las Escrituras indican que no debieran cesar de bendecir a la humanidad. Cristo Jesús declaró que continuarían, y que llegarían a ser cada vez más copiosas por el entendimiento espiritual de sus discípulos.

Es un hecho que toda persona se manifiesta constantemente a sus semejantes, porque por cada palabra que hablamos y por cada acción por la cual somos responsables, hacemos una impresión. Pero la identidad que mostramos a los demás tal vez no sea nuestra identidad verdadera. Es más bien en muchos casos la mera falsificación de la entidad espiritual conocida a Dios como Su imagen y semejanza, el hombre. Muchos están presos hoy en día, sus identidades verdaderas ocultándose tras las creencias erroneas de discordia y limitación, puesto que ignoran su poder otorgado por Dios de elevarse por encima de las dificultades de toda clase. Animémonos, porque Cristo, la Verdad, está aquí hoy día con el mismo mandato divino a los que estén en la prisión de la ignorancia espiritual, de que se manifiesten.

En la página 332 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito: "El Cristo es la idea verdadera dando expresión a lo bueno, el mensaje divino de Dios a los hombres hablando a la conciencia humana." Y en la página siguiente encontramos esta declaración: "El Cristo expresa la naturaleza espiritual y eterna de Dios." El mensaje de Dios a los hombres consiste en las mismas tiernas promesas que el Maestro Cristo Jesús dió a sus discípulos. Les dijo que al Padre le place dar el reino a Sus hijos, aquel reino de los cielos en el cual se entra por un entendimiento espiritual de Dios. Insistió en que afrontasen con ánimo las pruebas que acompañan las experiencias humanas, diciendoles que él mismo había vencido al mundo y prometiendoles que el Cristo había de estar con ellos para siempre. Declaró enfáticamente que aquellos que pidieran recibirían; que aquellos que tuvieran sed de justicia serían saciados abundantemente. ¡Cuántas veces les aseguró a todos los que le escucharon, que Dios cuida a todos Sus hijos con fervoroso amor paternal! Y hoy día todos los que escuchen humilde y persistentemente la voz de la Verdad, oirán el mensaje lleno de gracia.

En toda la Biblia y en las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana encontramos la naturaleza de Dios descrita como justa, misericordiosa, infinitamente sabia, tierna, pura, santa, bondadosa, llena de amor invariable y "del todo amable". Tal sublimidad puede existir sólo en aquella Mente infinita que es el Amor, la Mente que Cristo Jesús expresó tan maravillosamente.

Sea lo que sea o parezca ser el nombre o la naturaleza del mal, en realidad no es más que la sombra que las nubes obscuras del pensamiento material echan sobre la experiencia humana. Un reflejo necesita una superficie clara y pura para poder manifestarse; y era la mentalidad pura de Cristo Jesús la que curaba a los enfermos, reformaba a los pecadores, y resucitaba a los muertos. Perdonando a la pecadora, el Maestro expresó las cualidades divinas de perspicacia y misericordia. Diciendo a Zaqueo que bajara del sicómoro demostró juicio inerrable. Su divina compasión y ternura le hicieron parar las andas en las cuales llevaban al hijo de la viuda fuera de la ciudad, y su percepción espiritual de la Vida eterna, allí mismo y en aquella hora, resucitó al joven. Jesús expresó justicia, cuando mandó que pagasen a César lo que era de César y a Dios lo que era de Dios; y sabiduría divina caracterizaba todas sus contestaciones a las preguntas maliciosas de sus enemigos, así llamados. Fué su entendimiento del poder espiritual lo que le capacitó para calmar la tempestad; y a pesar de que en cierta ocasión Pedro negó del todo conocerle, el amor de Jesús por este discípulo inconstante quedó inmutable. La capacidad de reflejar la naturaleza eterna de Dios siempre ha estado al alcance del hombre, porque es la herencia del hombre como semejanza de su Creador, la Mente infinita.

Abraham, Moisés, David, Elías, Daniel y otros que vivían en comunión estrecha con Dios, expresaron la naturaleza divina, cada uno en su medida. Por medio de la percepción y la utilización de las ideas y cualidades de la Mente divina se libraron tanto a sí mismos como a otros de grandes aflicciones. Estas cualidades e ideas de Dios continuan sin límites, son universales y pueden ser utilizadas inmediatamente en toda situación, no importa la forma del error que tal vez parezca mantenernos en la obscuridad mental.

Que se vuelvan sin reservas a Dios todos los que deseen experimentar salud, felicidad y libertad. Que vacíen su mentalidad del concepto ilusorio de una identidad limitada y material, anhelando más bien ser identificados con la Mente infinita que es el Amor y llenandose de amor, bondad, pureza, compasión, salud y santidad. Y a medida que practiquen estas cualidades espirituales, la identidad verdadera del hombre, expresando la naturaleza divina de Dios, parecerá. Viviendo de esta manera, se encontrarán bendecidos en mayor medida de lo que esperaron humanamente; y otros, impresionados por esta felicidad, serán llevados a escuchar y aceptar el mensaje tan lleno de gracia de Dios a los hombres—el Cristo, la Verdad.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiendose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Showing Our True Spiritual Selves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Old Testament are many promises of the wonderful blessings which would come to humanity with the advent of the Messiah; and in the forty-ninth chapter of Isaiah we find it written that those in prison should be told to "go forth," and to those in darkness it should be said, "Shew yourselves." These promises were abundantly fulfilled during the Master's earthly ministry, and the Scriptures give indication that they should not cease to bless mankind. Christ Jesus declared that they would continue and reach even greater fruition through the spiritual understanding of his followers.

It is a fact that each individual constantly shows himself to his fellows, for by every word we speak and every action for which we are responsible, we make an impression. But the self which we present to others may not be our true self. Rather is it, in many cases, only a counterfeit of the spiritual individuality known to God as His image and likeness, man. Many today are held prisoners, their true selves hidden behind the false beliefs of inharmony and limitation, as they live in ignorance of their God-given power to rise above difficulties of every kind. Let all take courage, for Christ, Truth, is here today, with the same divine command to those in the prison of spiritual ignorance to show themselves.

On page 332 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." And on the following page we find this statement: "Christ expresses God's spiritual, eternal nature." The message from God to men consists of the same tender assurances which the Master, Christ Jesus, gave to his disciples. He told them it is the Father's good pleasure to give His children the kingdom, that kingdom of heaven which is entered through spiritual understanding of God. He urged them to face with good cheer the trials which accompany human experiences, telling them that he himself had overcome the world, and promising that the Christ should be with them always. He declared positively that those who ask shall receive; that those who thirst for righteousness shall be abundantly satisfied. Again and again he assured those who listened to him that God will care for all His children with tender, fatherly love. And today all who listen humbly and persistently for the voice of Truth will hear the gracious message.

Throughout the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science we find the nature of God described as just, merciful, supremely wise, tender, pure, holy, kind, unchangeably loving and "altogether lovely." Such sublimity can exist only in infinite Mind which is Love, that Mind which Christ Jesus so wonderfully expressed.

Whatever may seem to be the name or nature of evil, it is but the shadow cast over human experience by the dark clouds of material thinking. A reflection requires a clear, pure surface on which to manifest itself; and it was the pure consciousness of Christ Jesus which healed the sick, reformed the sinner, and raised the dead. When forgiving the sinful woman, the Master expressed the divine qualities of insight and mercy. When calling Zacchæus down from the sycamore tree, he showed unerring judgment. Again, his Godlike sense of compassionate tenderness caused him to stop the bier on which the widow's son was being carried out of the city, and his spiritual perception of eternal Life then and there resuscitated the young man. Jesus expressed the sense of justice when he commanded that the things of Cæsar should be rendered to Cæsar and the things of God to God; and divine wisdom characterized all his answers to the crafty questions of his enemies, so called. It was his understanding of spiritual power which enabled him to quell the storm; and even though on a certain occasion Peter repudiated all knowledge of him, Jesus' love for his erring disciple remained unchanged. The ability to reflect the eternal nature of God has always been possible to men, for it is man's heritage as the likeness of his Maker, infinite Mind.

Abraham, Moses, David, Elijah, Daniel, and others who lived in close communion with God, expressed the divine nature in varying degrees. Through the discernment and utilization of the spiritual ideas and qualities of divine Mind, they freed themselves and other people from great afflictions. These ideas and qualities of God remain unlimited, universal, and immediately available in every situation, regardless of the form of error which may appear to be keeping us in mental darkness.

Let all who desire to experience health, happiness, and freedom, turn unreservedly to God. Let them empty their mentalities of the unreal concept of a finite material self and reach out to the infinite Mind, who is Love, earnestly desiring to be filled with love, goodness, purity, mercy, health, and holiness. And as they practice these spiritual qualities, man's true self, expressing the divine nature of God, will be seen. Living thus, they will find themselves blessed beyond human expectation; and others, impressed by this happy condition, will be led to listen for and receive the gracious message of God to men—the Christ, Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Meeting Place

This is a happy hearth, where meet
The old things and the new;—
Darkened brick and a chimney-seat,
Ivy shoots, and here at our feet
A rug of faded blue.

On deep old shelves, a long array
Of books new-jacketed,
Bright from the presses, filled with today,—
For men have still great words to say
Though great ones have been said.

On a silver plate with a dim old scroll
There is fruit new-plucked. The hours
Blend with the centuries into a whole.
Sweet and thick in a copper bowl
Are this morning's garden flowers.

We talk of the old and the new,—of the grace
In a 'plane, in a sailing ship;
Of pewter and woodcuts, of time and space.
And you and I, in this old, old place,
Find a new fellowship!

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

King Humming-Bird

We had opportunities at different times of learning something of the life in this watery tunnel. One day a deer was seen swimming across it; otters dived and gambolled near its mouth and barked at passing boats; the labba and agouti used to drink at its margin; the yawarri, a small forest opossum, suspended from its roof a pensile nest. Many kinds of birds might be noticed in the creek. In the lower vegetation were white-capped and black-and-yellow tanagers; toucans and parrots lived in the awning; red-and-blue kingfishers shot from the banks and darted swiftly along the arcade.

But by far the most charming bird feature of the creek were the numerous nests of the king hummingbird. They were exquisite little cups, two inches in diameter, forming almost an exact hemisphere. Made of soft elastic felted material from the feathery seeds of the silk-cotton tree, moistened with saliva and interwoven with spiders' web, they were fixed to branches or strands of creeper that happened to overhang the water. Sometimes they were fastened to swinging foliage only a few feet above the stream. The margin of these little cups was delightfully adapted to the swaying movements of the branches that supported them. The birds had bent over the edges of their nests in such a way as to fashion an inturned rim. It acted like the rim of a safety ink-pot and prevented the eggs or the helpless nestlings from being jerked out by the swayings of the branch. The nests, though little larger than egg-cups, were placed without any attempt to hide them and could be detected without much difficulty. —From "A Naturalist in the Guiana Forest," by MAJOR R. W. G. HINGSTON.

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STOCKS FIND IT EASIER TO MOVE UPWARD

Motors and Utilities Lead Sharp Advance in Afternoon

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—With traders still eager to "buy on reactions," the stock market had little difficulty in resuming its advance today, after the setback late yesterday.

After a slow morning advance, stocks picked up momentum this afternoon and rallied briskly, led by utilities and motors.

General Motors rose nearly 2 points, while Chrysler, Nash and Checker Cab gained 1 to 3. Auburn jumped more than 8.

American Telephone advanced 3, while du Pont, North American, Standard Gas, Stone & Webster, United Aircraft, Consolidated Gas and American Water Works up at least 2, U. S. Steel and American Can improved about 1½.

Transactions approximated 3,800,000 shares.

Buying of utilities was accompanied by reports that a substantial pickup in power consumption during September was anticipated by utility executives. The fresh strength of coppers followed a jacking up of the domestic prices by a full ¼ of a cent to 6¼ cents a pound, and active talk in the trade of 7-cent copper. Even though 7 cents may not be a profitable level for producers, the hope was expressed that firming prices might prompt substantial deferred buying, helping to reduce the burdensome stocks above ground, thus placing the industry in a better position to participate in anticipated business recovery in 1933.

Brokers reported considerable pool or syndicate activity in a number of specialties, some of which appeared in long strings of transactions on the ticker tape.

A somewhat irregular tone prevailed in the bond market today although price changes generally were narrow.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	2%	2%	1½%
Stock Exch .. Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2	2	2
Bar silver	28⅝d	28⅞d	27⅝d
Time loans:			
60 to 90 days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	3½%
Short bills	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	4⅞@4¾
3 mos bills	¾@ ⅞	¾@ ⅞	4¾@4⅝
Bar gold	118s 3d	118s 6d	84s 9½d
Bar silver	18⅜d	18½d	127¾d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.49	$3.47½	$4.8665
Cables	3.49⅛	3.47¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0513	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark	.2376	.2374	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'vla—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1800	.1790	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0156	.0156	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4021	.4022	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1745	.1741	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0800	.0800	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0805	.0804	.192
Sweden—krona	.1787	.1784	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1933	.1933	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.2430	.2430	*
Shanghai—tael	.3161	.3161	*
India—rupee	.2725	.2725	.3650
Japan—yen	.2325	.2325	.4984
Java—florin	.4006	.4006	.4020
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4050	.4050	.5678

South America

Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342

Canada

Canada—dollar	.9082½	.9025	1.00

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid Asked		Bid Asked
Chase	44¾ 47¾	Manhattan	36¼ 39¼
City	59 62	People's	50 85
Commercial	180 185	Public	33 36
Fifth Av	1225 1325	Textile	34 36
First, N. Y.	1760 1960	Trade Bank	28 38
Lafayette	7½ 10½	Yorkville	20 30

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid Asked		Bid Asked
Banca C I	146 154	Fulton	250
Bk N Y & T	340 360	Guaranty	348 358
Bronx	15 20	Irving	27½ 29½
Brooklyn	210 220	Law T&G	65½ 70½
Cen Hanover	156 166	M'facturers	34 37
Corn Exch	76 81	New York	99 109
County	17½ 20½	Title Guar	52½ 55½
Empire	29¾ 31¾	Uni States	1575 1675

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid Asked		Bid Asked
First Nat	37 39	Merchants	270 285
Nat Shaw	31½ 33	Second Nat	79 84

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 7	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.72¼	$.70⅝	$.63⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.46¾	.46¾	.60½
Oats, 2 white	.28½	.28	.33
Flour	4.15	4.30	4.20
Beef, family	13.75	12.87½	12.75
Pork	19.25	19.75	21.00
Lard	.0585	.0590	.0770
Cotton, mid up	.0895	.0850	.0655
Zinc	.0340	.0282½	.0380
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.76
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06¼	.05⅜	.07½
Tin	.2550	.2437	.2571
Rubber	.04½	.04¼	.0506½
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0445
Lead	.0345	.0345	.0440
Print cloth	.03⅜	.03½	.0287½

Closing Prices

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1932 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 7	Last Sept. 6
3	⅝		Abitibi Pow&P	1200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9¼	1½		Abitibi pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
7½	1⅝		Adams Express	2200	9¼	7	9⅜	7½
70	32		Adams Exp pf	40	70	70	70	
30⅜	12	3	Adams Millis	1100	20	19⅜	19½	19½
13	9½		Addressograph	400	13⅜	13	13⅜	13¼
63½	30⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅝
2½	⅜		Air Reduction	4100	61⅞	60¼	61⅞	61
16⅝	7¾	.50	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	2
3⅛	⅜		Alaska-Juneau	1400	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
8	⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7	7	7	7
8¾	⅜		Allegh pf xw	100	6½	6½	6½	
7⅝	⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	100	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
87½	42½	6	Allied Chem	19100	87¾	83½	87¾	84
13¾	3½		Allis Chalmers	1400	14½	13⅛	14¼	13⅝
20½	12	2	Amerada	1400	45⅝	45	45½	45
15⅜	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	700	21¼	20⅜	21¼	20½
20¾	5		Am Bank Note	400	14⅜	13½	14⅜	14
47	2⅝	3	Am Bank Note pf	400	20¼	20	20	20
2⅞	¾		Am eBet Sugar	30	45	45	45	45
9¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	3½
73⅞	29⅜	5½	Am Can	90	81½	81½	81½	81½
15½	3½		Am Car & Fdry	21100	61	58⅝	61	58
50	16	7	Am Car & F pf	1200	16½	15¾	15¾	16⅛
7	1⅞		Am Chain	400	45½	45	45½	45
6	2		Am Colortype	100	7	7	7	7¼
20¾	11		Am Com Alcohol	100	33	33	33	33
5	1		Am Encaustic T	400	20	19½	20	19½
15½	2¾		Am European	100	3	3	3	
33	3¾		Am & For Pow	400	15½	15	15½	15½
38½	5		Am & For Pow	6100	14¾	13¼	14½	13¾
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pow	1100	28½	26	26	26
6	1		Ab & For Pw 2pf	100	7	7	7	7¼
20¾	11		Am Hawaiian	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
5	1		Am Hide & L	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
18½	4⅞		Am Hide & L pf	200	6¾	5½	6	5¼
21⅝	7⅜	2	Am Ice	2200	26	22¼	26	21¼
68	48	6	Am Ice pf	400	10½	10¼	10½	10⅝
10½	2¼		Am International	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
3¾	¾		Am La France	3100	11⅞	9⅜	11¾	9½
15⅛	3⅜		Am Locomotive	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
46⅜	19	7	Am Loco pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14
3¾	1		Am Mach & Met	100	48	46¼	46¼	47
9¼	1½		Am Metal	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	1100	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
3	⅛	1½	Am News	50	28⅞	27¾	28	29½
16⅞	3		Am Power & Lt	6400	17	15¼	16⅞	15½
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	52½	50¼	52½	51
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1400	43	41¼	43	41½
10¾	3⅛		Am Radiator	4800	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
29½	13⅛	3	Am Rolling Mill	1400	18	16⅝	17⅝	16⅞
2	⅛		Am Safety Razor	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
24	5½		Am Ship & Com	400	25	25	25	25
55	15		Am Smelt & Ref	4300	27	25	26½	25⅛
85	22		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	48	48	48	
12⅞	3		Am Steel & Pf	100	59	59	59	
36¾	20	2½	Am Steel Fdries	300	14⅜	13½	14	13¾
34½	13	2	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Sugar Ref	1200	33½	32¾	33⅜	32½
34½	11	2	Am Tel & Tel	31100	119½	115½	119½	115¾
31	11	2	Am Wat W&E	3100	32¾	30	32¾	30⅛
9⅛	1⅜		Am Wat W&E ct	400	29¾	27½	29¾	28
38¼	15½		Am Woolen	1800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
21¼	¾		Am Woolen pf	2100	38⅞	37⅜	38⅞	38¼
6½	1¼		Am Writ Pap ct	200	2	2	2	2
35	10		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
16¾	3		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	32	32	32	
10	3		Anaconda Cop	9400	18⅜	16½	18⅜	17
17½	5¼	1.20	Anaconda Wire	100	12	12	12	12
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap	1100	13¼	12⅜	13⅛	13
15½	7		Anchor Cap pf	20	70	70	70	69
95	85		Archer Daniels	400	15¾	15	15	15½
61	24	7	Archer Dan pf	50	90	72¾	72¾	95
2½	⅜		Armour Del pf	100	53	52	53	53
13⅜	⅜		Armour Ill A	1100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
13¼	3½		Armour Ill B	1400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
2⅝	1		Armour Ill pf	1200	14¼	14	14	13⅝
23⅜	⅜		Arnold Constable	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
109⅜	3		Asso Apparel Ind	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
161½	61½	.10	Asso Dry Goods	2100	10¾	9⅝	10¼	9⅝
94	17⅞		Asso Oil	20	15	15	15	15
86	35	5	Atchison T&SF	11400	62½	58¾	62	59¼
20	8⅜		Atchison pf	400	72¾	71½	72¾	71⅞
25½	7½	1	Atl Coast Line	400	42	39	42	40½
21¾	2⅜	4§	Atlas Powder	9100	21⅝	20⅜	21½	20¼
11¼	½		Auburn Auto	400	17½	17	17½	17⅜
51⅜	½		Austin Nichols	16100	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞
			Aviation Corp Del	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾

1932 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 7	Last Sept. 6
2⅜	⅛		Fed Screw W	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	1300	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6
27⅞	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	21	20	21	21¼
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	700	17½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
54⅛	35	2½	First Nat Stores	9700	53	51½	52⅞	53
⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	41000	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	540	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2¼	2		Fisk R 1pf cv	110	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
18⅜			Follansbee B	1400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
23⅜	10⅛	1.20	Foster-Wheeler	12100	13½	14¼	15¼	14½
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	21000	5¼	4⅞	5	5⅛
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	7900	26	25⅛	26	25⅛
22	2½		Fuller pr pf	80	24	21	24	23

—G—

17⅜	¼		Gabriel Snub A	400	1¾	1½	1¾	
4½	⅛		Gen Am Inv	1400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	12100	22⅞	21	22⅞	21⅛
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	19900	14	13	14	12½
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	1700	17½	16	17½	16
105¾	94	8	Gen Baking pf	70	104	104	104	
5	1½		Gen Bronze	700	4	4		
28½	8½	.40	Gen Cable	900	5	3¾	3¾	4
11⅜	10⅜	.60	Gen Electric	101200	23	21¾	23	22⅜
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Elec Sp	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
23¾	3	6	Gen Foods	4700	32⅜	31⅛	32½	31¼
34¾	7	7	Gen Gas & E A	700	2½	2	2	2
30	5¼		Gen G & E cv pf	400	16¾	15	15	2⅜
46⅝	28	3	Gen Gas & E 7%	30	25	25	25	
95	76	6	Gen Mills	2700	46¾	45⅛	46⅝	45¾
24¾	7⅜	1	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	94
4	2¾		Gen Motors	51200	19¼	17⅝	19⅛	17½
9	4		Gen Out Ad	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
7½	1		Gen Out Ad A	200	8½	8¾	8¾	8⅛
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	1700	6¾	5⅝	6¾	6
21¾	¼		Gen Realty	400	21¾	20½	21¾	22
15⅜	3¾		Gen Refractories	200	2½	2¾	2	
27	8		Gen Steel Cas pf	60	25	25	25	
24½	10⅜	1.80	Gillette Saf Raz	12700	22⅞	21	22⅛	24
27	5	5	Gillette S R pf	200	69	68½	68½	69
22¾	⅛		Gimbel Bros	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10⅜	1		Glidden	1000	9¾	8¾	9	8¾
8	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	400	10⅜	8¾	10⅜	8½
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	14900	10¼	7⅞	7⅞	7½
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	10100	11⅜	10¼	11⅛	10⅜
29¾	5½		Goodyear	9200	30	27½	29¾	29¾
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	77	77	77	77
30⅞	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	100	64	64	64	64½
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	17100	3¾	3	3¼	3⅜
11⅝	2¾		Granby	4100	11⅜	10¼	11⅛	10⅝
7¾	3½		Grand Union	400	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
30¾	14½	1	Grant (WT)	1700	20½	19¼	19½	19¾
27	6½		Greene Cananea	200	27	26½	27	26½
25	5½		Great Nor pf	10100	11¼	9⅞	10	9⅞
12	3¼		Great W est Sug	2100	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	½		Grigsby-Grunow	12000	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
9	2		Guantanamo Sug	200	1	1	1	1
4	2½		Gulf Mobile & N	100	7	7	7	8¼
			Gulf States Steel	700	19¾	18¼	19	19⅝

—H—

4¼	⅝		Hahn Det Sto	700	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
28	7½	6½	Hahn D S pf	300	21	20¼	21	
17	7		Harbison Walker	2100	18	16¾	18	16½
4	1⅞		Hartman Corp A	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	3¾		Hartman Corp B	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3½	¼		Hawaiian Pine	900	9	8	9	8½
8½	4¼		Hayes Body	1700	3⅜	2¾	3¼	3
28½	13⅞	2	Hercules Motors	100	8	8	8	
95	77	7	Hercules Powder	800	27¾	25	27¾	
83	57	5	Hercules Powd pf	500	90½	90½	90½	
10⅜	3		Hershey Choc pf	300	80	80	80	
12½	7¼		Hollander	1400	7¾	7	7½	7¾
4¼	1		Holland Furnace	1100	12	11¼	12	11¾
28⅝	8¾		Houdaille Her B	300	4¼	3¾	4¼	3⅞
57⅛	15⅜		Houston Oil	4500	27⅝	26¾	27⅜	26
16⅛	5	.70	Houston Oil new	3600	5¼	4¾	5¼	5
30¾	8	3½	Howe Sound	2900	14½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
11¾	2⅞	1	Hudson & Man	2100	22	21¾	22	22
5¾	1½		Hudson Motor	5600	10¼	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
			Hupp Motors	9400	5¼	4½	5	4¼

—I—

24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	12500	23⅞	22	23¾	22⅝
45	15⅝	4	Ill Central Lt	90	45	45	45	43
2	⅜		Indian Motor	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
39⅞	7⅞	2	Indus Rayon	4900	38	36	37⅞	36¾
27⅞	11⅛	1	Ingersoll-Rand	5600	43¾	40½	42¼	41¼
7¾	¾		Inland Steel	2400	25	24½	25	25
3¾	⅛	.62½	Inspiration Cop	2100	7¾	6¾	7⅛	6½
3⅞	1		Insuranshare Del	1200	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¼
14⅝	2½		Insuranshare Pf	1100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
117	52½	6	Interboro Rap T	1000	33	33	33	33
7	1¼	.20	Int Business M	200	104	104	104	104
18¾	3⅜	3	Int Carriers	400	5½	5	5¼	5¼
17⅛	½		Int Combustion	1200	16¾	14½	15½	14¾
21	4⅞		Int Combus pf	200	21½	19¾	21	20
24⅛	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	10600	32	29¼	30	29¼
11⅝	2⅜		Int Hydroelectric	4600	10¼	9	10¼	9½
12	3½		Int Nickel	12500	12	11⅜	11⅝	11½
2	¼		Int Paper&Pow B	100	2	2	2	
12	2		Int Pap&Pow C	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Pap&Pow cv	300	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
44⅜	20½	2	Int Salt	400	17	17	17	17
24⅞	7½		Int Shoe	9600	30¼	30	30¼	29¾
65	26	4	Int Silver	4600	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞	24
15⅞	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	50	53½	51	53½	53
11	1½	2	Interstate Dept S	42500	15½	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
20½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	19½	19½	19½	19½

—J—

35	35½	4½‡	Jewel Tea	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
29	10		Johns Manville	10600	29¼	26	29¼	25½

—K—

14⅞	2¼		Kan C & South	2500	14	13½	14	13⅞
9¼	3	.50	Kaufmann D St	100	7	7	7	7
14⅜	4¾		Kayser (J & Co	1400	13	12	12¾	12½
28	7		Kelly-Sp cl fs	4100	2	1⅞	2	2
27⅞	7		Keith Al Orph pf	100	28	28	28	28
4¼	1		Kelly-Springfield	5600	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
103⅜	23¼		Kelsey Hayes W	3500	3¼	3	3¼	3
38	17	6	Kelvinator Corp	3600	6	5¾	6	5⅞
22½	22¼		Kendall Co pf	10	34	34	34	35
19	4⅜		Kelly-Sp 8%pf	1400	23	22½	22⅞	22½
19½	10	1	Kennecott Cop	9600	19	17½	19	18¼
19	6⅝	1	Kimberly Clark	100	14½	14½	14½	
9½	1		Kresge	12100	14¼	13¼	14¼	13¼
18⅞	10	1	Kreuger & Toll	9200	½	½	½	½
			Kruger Groc & B	8400	18¼	17½	18¼	17⅝

—L—

7⅝	2	1	Lane Bryant	100	5½	5½	5½	
7⅞	1¾		Lee Rubber	2600	6¼	6¼	6¾	6¾
11	3⅜		Lehigh Port Cem	100	11	11	11	10
43¼	1		Lehigh Val Coal	100	4½	4½	4½	4
29	5		Lehigh Val RR	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	27
50½	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	4500	51	49¾	51	50
9¼	3½		Libbey-Owens F	3600	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
19⅜	8½		Lima Loco Wks	500	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
22	9	1	Liquid Carbonic	2600	17½	16	17½	17¼
37	13¼	4§	Loew's Inc	4100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
36⅜	16½	2	Loft Inc	2900	30⅜	28⅝	30⅜	29
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	2100	22¼	21¾	22¼	22
38¼	7½	4	Louisville & N	3600	36⅜	34	36⅜	34¾
1¾	½		Louisiana Oil R	1000	2	1¾	2	1⅞
11⅜	1½		Ludlum Steel	1400	11⅜	10½	11⅜	10½

—M—

21	10		McCall Corp	1200	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
62	20		McCrory pf	30	41	39½	39½	
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	9600	56¼	54⅝	56¼	54⅝
7½	2½		McGraw-Hill	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	⅜		McLellan Stores	3600	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝
36	10		McLellan Sto pf	1000	30½	30½	30½	
80½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	8400	50½	50	50½	50⅞
4¼	2⅛		Madison Sq Gar	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
12⅝	4½	.50	Magma Copper	1400	13¾	12⅞	13	12⅝
3⅞	½		Mallinson	400	3½	3	3	3½
3¼	⅛		Manati Sug pf	60	2¾	2¾	2¾	
46⅜	18	7	Man Elv gtd	100	19	18	18	
20¾	4		Man Elv mg	700	6¾	5⅝	6	6
36	¼		Maracaibo Oil	200	1½	1½	1½	
11½	5¾

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 12:03 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37½	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	33½	33¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	23½	23¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	89½	89½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	47	47
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	45½	44¼
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	78¾	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	78¼	78
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93	92
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	106	106¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101⅞	101½
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¾	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	106¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92	91¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	39¾	39
Armour & oC 4½s '39	77½	77⅛
Armour & oC of Del 5½s '43	71	71
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82½	82⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	91¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79½	79⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	70	70
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82¼	82¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	69½	69
Balt & Ohio 46s cv '60	46	45⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	57	54⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	74	74
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92	92
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	65	64¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¼	105
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95½	95½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Boston & Maine 5s '55	75	75
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75	75
oBtany Cons Mills 6½s '34	18¾	18
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104¾	104¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	84½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102¾	102½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100⅜	100
Buff R & P 4½s '57	62¼	62¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	60½	59
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73	72½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	75	74
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	102½	102⅛
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87¾	87¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87¾	87¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88⅛	88½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93¾	93⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93¼	93¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	104½	104¼
Can North deb 7s '40	104	103½
Can Pacific deb 4s	72	72
Can Pacific 4½s '60	84	84
Can Pacific 5s '44	88¾	88¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	84	84
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	39¼	39
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	93	93
Cen of Gas 5s C '59	31½	31
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	104	101½
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72¾	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84	83¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	73½	73½
Cen RR&Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	48	48
Certainteed 5½s '48	47	44½
Ches Corp 5s '47	69	68¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93½	93½
Ches & O 4½s B	84	83¼
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	80¼	80¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	84½	84½
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	88¼	88¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51⅝	51½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	65½	65½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	69⅝	69
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	15	14½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	36	35¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	39⅜	39⅜
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	33	32¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	47	46⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	48⅞	48¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	41⅞	41½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	32	31½
Chicago TerHau & SE 1n 5s '60	45	43¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96½	96½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '63	80½	80
Childs Co 5s '43	38	37½
Chile Copper 5s '47	53	52¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¾	92¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98⅝	98⅜
Clev & Pittsburgh 4½s '77	80	80
Clev Un Term 4½s '72	76	76
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85¼	85
Colonial Oil 6s '38	51	49
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	84⅜	84
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66½	65½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	87	87
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87	86½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95	95
Con Inv Trust 5½s '49	94	94
Con Gas 5s '57	99¾	99½
Con Gas 4½s '51	95⅞	95⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅞	105½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	31½	31½
Container Corp 6s '48	49	48½
Crown Zelelrbach 6s ww '40	68	68
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	28½	28⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83½	83½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	97	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	25	24½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	33	33
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103½	103
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89½	88⅜
Dold Packing 6s '42	67	67
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100⅞	100⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	15½	15
Erie RR reg 5s '67	38¾	38
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	55	55
Erie RR gen 5s '75	38½	38
Fed Metal 7s '34	89	89
Fisk Rubber 7s '41	51¾	50¾
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	8¾	8¾
Gen Bk Co 5½s '40	96¼	96¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	65
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Goodrich 6s '45	60½	59¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	85¼	85⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	87½	87¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100⅜	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102½	102½
Great Northern 4½s '61	83	83
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	63½	63¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	86½	86¼
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	48¼	48¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	56¾	56¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	63	63
Hudson Coal 5s '62	46	45¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	58½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87½	86⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	103½
Ill Central 4s '52	64	64
Ill Central 4s '53	53½	53⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	48½	48
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	53	52½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85	85
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	82	82
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50¾	50
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	48½	48½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8½	8¼
Inter Match ct 5s '47	8¼	8¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	19	17
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	61⅜	61½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ctfs	61	61
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	70⅞	70⅞
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	40	39
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	12	12
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	53¾	53¾
Int Paper 6s '55	29⅞	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	46½	45½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	55¼	52½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49	48
Inv Equity Corp 5s B	85	85
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	51	51
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	64	63¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98	97¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	86⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87¼	87¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	76	75⅞
Daclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91¼	91
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	73	73
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75¼	75¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	9¾	9½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	53¾	52⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	56	56
Lehigh Val oCal 5s '33	86½	86½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	86¾	86
Long sIland rfg 4s '49	84⅝	84⅝
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	38¾	38
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	67½	67½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	78	78
L&N 5s '41	91	91
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	27	26½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	75	75
Meade 6s '45 ww	54½	54½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96	96
Mil El Ry & La 1st 5s '61	86⅜	86½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	85	85
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49½	47¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	65¼	65¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	77	77
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	46	46
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75	75
Fo Pacific gen 4s '75	27	26½
Mo Pacific rfg 5 A '65	41	41
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	38¼	37¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	38¾	38
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	27	25½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	7	7
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	9¾	9¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89½	88
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	75
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	79	79
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53½	53½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	91¾	91¼
Nat Steel 5s	83½	82½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100½	100¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	72	72
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	38½	38
N O T & M 5s B '54	41¼	41¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	42½	40
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75¾	75¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	76½	75½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	84	84
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	59	58¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	59	59
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	65¾	65¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '53	77¼	76¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32½	31
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	61	60
NY Dock Co 5s '36	49	48½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105	104½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111½	111½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97⅜	97⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107¼	107¼
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '55	66¼	66¼
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	65½	65½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89¼	89
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47½	45
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	54
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100	100
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102	101¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	51⅞	51¼
Nori Southern rfg A '61	10½	10½
Norf & W con 4s '96	53⅛	53
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	34	33½
North Am Co 5s '61	87¾	87
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86¾	86¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61	61
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	78	78
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	88	87
Nor States Pow 5s A '51	99⅜	99⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅛	104
Otis Steel 6s '41	46	46
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅜	102⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30	30
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	16½	16½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	64	64
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	58½	58
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89¾	89½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68	67⅞
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83½	83
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90¼	90¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100⅝	100⅜
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	99¾	99¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	107	107
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	77	76
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89½	88¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93	93
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	57	56¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63½	63¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	91⅜	91⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	40½	39
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	59	59
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93½	93½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81	81
Purity Baking 5s '48	71	71
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84	84
Read rfg 4½s B '97	84½	84½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	81	80¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	64½	64½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82	82
Rich-Meek 4s	32	32
Richfield O Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	24¼	24¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	47⅞	47⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	16¾	16¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	15	15
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31 A	15½	15½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	48¾	48⅝
StP Cit CaP&Lt	60	60
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	66	66
Seabd AL con 6s '45	6	5
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42	42
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85¾	85
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84¼	84¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	93½	93½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95¾	95
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77½	77½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¼	101
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '52	87½	87½
Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	103½	103½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	80	80
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80⅞	80⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	60½	59
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	45¾	41½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	52	52
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	54½	54½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	40	40
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103⅝
Stand Oil N 4½s '51	96	95⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101½	101½
Texas Corp 5s '44	92⅝	92½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	53	53
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	27½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102½	102½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¾	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¼	85
Union Pacific 4½s '67	86½	86
United Biscuit 6s '42	94¾	94¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58¾	57¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	79¼	78⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	83⅞	82
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41	40¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	46½	46
Vanadium 5s '41	58¾	58
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94	94
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12¼	12⅛
Wabash RR 5s B '76	13½	13½
Wabash RR 2d 5½s '75	12¾	12¾
Walworth 6s '45	35	35
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	20	20
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	31
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100¼	100¼
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	100¼	100¼
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅝
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	96	96
Western Pacific 5s A '46	44	43½
Western Union col 5s '38	84⅝	84½
Western Union 6½s '36	89½	89½
Western Union 5s '60	68	67¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	61½	61
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	74	72½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	32¼	32¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	74	73
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	74	70

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep 7	Sep 6
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	102.1	102.1	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.4	103.1	103.4	103.2
4th 4¼s reg	103	102.31	102.31	
US 3s '55	96.60	96.22	96.22	96.15
US 3½s '49	98.3	97.30	98.3	97.24
US 3½s '43 March	100.19	100.18	100.18	100.16
US 3½s '43 June	100.20	100.17	100.17	100.19
US 3½s '47	100.22	100.16	100.22	100.16
US 3½s '56	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.4
US 4s '44-'54	104.6	104.2	104.6	104.2
US 4¼s '52	107.14	107.14	107.14	107.19

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	26	25½		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47½	45½		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	12⅞	12⅞		
Antioquia III 7s '57	12–	12		
Argentine Gov 5s '45	53⅞	53⅞		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41½	41¼		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	46½	44⅞		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	46⅛	45¼		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	46	46		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	46¼	46¼		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	47	45		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47	46½		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	46¼	46		
Australia 4½s '56	72¼	71½		
Australia 5s '55	79	78½		
Austria (Gov 7s '57	44¾	44¾		
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	40	39⅞		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¾	91¾		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	51½	51½		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¾	96½		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99⅝	99⅝		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104¼		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅝	104⅝		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	36	36		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52⅝	51⅞		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	49	49		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	46	46		
Bolivia (Rep)–7s '69	7¾	7¾		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	9¼	8¼		
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	15½	15		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¼	18		
Brazil 6½s '27?s'57	18	18		
Brazil (UC) 8s '41	19⅞	19⅞		
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	58	58		
Bremen 7s '35	54	54		
Brisbane 5s '58	68	68		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29½	29½		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27	27		
Bulgaria 7s '67	25	25		
Bulgaria 7½s '68	29	29		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85	85		
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	11	10⅞		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11⅜	11¼		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12	11¾		
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	10⅝	10⅝		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	44	43		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	40	39½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	40	39¼		
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	80	80		
Cuba (eRp) 5½s '45	44	44		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	12½	12½		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	89⅞	89		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctgs '32	32	32		
Dresden 7s 45	49	49		
Duke Price Power 6s 66	62½	62		
Dutch El 5½s Nov. 53	98	98		
Dutch El 6s 47	100	99⅜		
Dutch El sf 6s 62	99½	99½		
Finnish A 6½s 54	64¾	64¾		
Framerican Dev 7½s 42	99	99		
Frankfort 6½s 53	37	37		
French (Rep) 7½s 41	122½	122⅜		
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s 34	53⅞	53⅞		
German 7s 49	69¾	69¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s 38	52	51		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July 60	46¼	46¼		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct 60	45⅝	45½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	55½	55½		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38½	38		
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	46	46		
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	43½	43½		
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50	49⅜		
Greek 6s '68	22	22		
Hamburg 6s '46	42	40		
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	40	39½		
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60	60		
Hungary Mun 7s '46	24¼	24¼		
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	91	91		
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	88½	88½		
Italian Pub Util 7s '53	77	77		
Italy (Kingd) 7s '51	95½	95½		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52⅜	52⅜		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62¼	62¼		
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	33	33		
Karstadt 6s '43	25	25		
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜		
Medellin 6½s '54	15½	15		
Meridionale El 7s '57	80	80		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	75⅞	75½		
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	12	11⅞		
New South Wales 5s '57	76¼	76½		
Norway (King) 5½s '65	80	79¾		
Norway (King) 6s '43	84	84		
Norway (King) 6s '44	84⅞	84¾		
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	64½	63⅞		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	43	43		
Oriental Sugar Est 7s	4	4		
Oslo (City) 6s '55	86	85¾		
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	51¾	51¾		
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104¾	104¾		
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8¾	8½		
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	8½	8½		
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	55⅝	54¾		
Prussia 6½s '51	45	44¾		
Prussia 6s '52	44¾	44¾		
Queensland (State) 6s '47	87	87		
Queensland (State) 7s '41	93	93		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	48¾	48½		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	49	48		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 w	49	48⅞		
Rhinelbe 7s '46	47½	44¼		
Rhine Ruhr '48	40	40		
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	39½	39½		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	79	79		
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100	100		
Roumania 7s '59	43½	43½		
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	17¾	17¾		
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	51½	51½		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	23½	23½		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	41	41		
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	44½	44½		
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	38¾	38		
Siemens 6½s '51	72¾	72¾		
Sydney 5½s '55	68¼	68¼		
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96	95¾		
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	38	38		
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38½	37¾		
Tyrol 7s '52	41½	41½		
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	53	53		
U K Gt ⅝r & I 5½s '37	105½	105½		
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	38¾	38½		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	37½	37		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	38	38		
Unterelbe 6s '53	40	40		
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	29⅞	29⅞		
Warsaw 7s '58	44¼	44¼		
Westphalia El 6s '53	38	37¾		
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	50⅛	50½		

New York Curb

(Continued from Page 8)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
†.30 Pepperell	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Pilot Radio A	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Pitney Bowes	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Prfatt & Lam	14	14	14
3 Pruden Inv	6	5⅝	6
60 Pub Ut Hold war	¼	¼	¼
54 Pub Ut Hold xw	1½	1	1½
6 Pub Ut Hold pf	8	7	8
†.10 Pub Sd P 6 pf	36½	36½	36½
R			
2 Railroad Sh	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 aRinbow Lum A	1¼	1½	1¼
13 Relian Intl B	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Republic Gas	½	½	½
2 Roan A Cop	8¼	8½	8½
3 Rooot Rfg pr pf	1	1	1
2 Ruberoid	22	22	22
S			
1 St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
21 St Regis Pap	7½	8⅞	7
†.10 St Regis Pap pf	46	46	46
5 Schulte Real Est	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Seaboard Util	1½	1½	1½
6 Selected Indus	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Shattuck Denn	2⅜	2½	2½
2 Shawinigan W&P	20	20	20
9 Shenandoah	4½	4⅝	4⅝
1 Shenandoah pf	23½	23½	23½
6 Silica Gel ctf	1½	1½	1½
†40 Silver Mfg	132¼	132	132
1 South Union Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 Stand Oil Ind	24¾	24½	24⅝
3 Stand Oil Ky	14⅜	14½	14⅜
7 Stutz Mot Am	21½	21¼	21½
1 Swift & Co	10½	10½	10½
2 Swift Int	22⅝	22	22⅜
T			
2 Technicolor	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
27 Teck-Hugh G	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1 Thermoid pf	14	14	14
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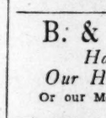

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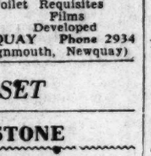

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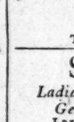

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Rime-O-Grams No. 26

Characters of Literature
Published: Aug. 10
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1.
How the boys love him,
All costumed in green;
Feasting his fellows—
By sheriff unseen.
(Robin Hood)

2.
London and Paris,
Where love paid the price.
In the first, hope deferred;
In the last, sacrifice.
(Sidney Carton)

3.
He interests chiefly
Because of a race;
Here his foe played a trick,
Winning only disgrace.
(Ben-Hur)

4.
A prince sought revenge
For the death of his sire;
But his methods erratic
Frustrated desire.
(Hamlet)

5.
This innocent captive,
Imprisoned by stealth,
To an island escaped,
Where he found boundless wealth.
(Count of Monte Christo)

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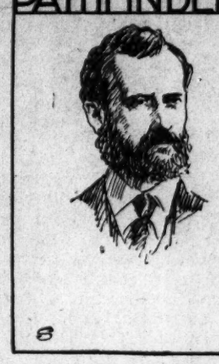


Ottmar Mergenthaler
(1854—1899)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Württemberg, Germany. As a youth he took up the trade of watchmaker. Coming to the United States in 1872, he entered the employ of the Government at Washington, where it was his duty to keep in order the clocks and electric bells throughout the federal buildings. He moved to Baltimore in 1876 to devote his time to perfecting a typesetting machine.

The first practical effort in that direction was a machine that was patented in England in 1822 by William Church, a citizen of Connecticut, U. S. A.

From 1842 to 1885 hundreds of different machines were invented and some were placed on the market, but none of them seemed to meet the necessary requirements.

In 1885 Mergenthaler invented and patented (and the following year the New York Tribune had constructed and put into use) the machine that, with the improvements of today, is in common use throughout the world, **the Linotype.**

Rime-O-Grams

No. 38

Women of the Bible

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
She came on a visit
In splendor arrayed;
Her amazement increased
The longer she stayed.

2.
She practiced deceit
Till a secret she found.
By use of that knowledge
A strong man was bound.

3.
When time came for parting
Her son's wife said "No."
"Wherever thou goest,
There too will I go."

4.
By her father selected
To be the first bride,
Since the law of the Jews
Could not be defied.

5.
In desperate straits
Her council he sought,
And in his own net
The monarch was caught.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 38."

Brevities

Punch: The Chicago police are reported to be using a serum which makes a person tell the truth. This must be the stuff which theatrical press-agents use.

Humorist: According to a writer, some fruits, although palatable, are not pleasing to the eye. Grapefruit, for instance.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Games Puzzle: Checkers and Dominoes.

In Lighter Vein

An Old Hotel Custom

Hotel Keeper: "What is that rope you have with you?"
Guest: "A rope ladder in case of fire."
Hotel Keeper: "Very good—guests with fire escapes pay in advance."—*Hummel* (Hamburg).

Hardly

"But how can I be sure that you love me?"
"Well, I can scarcely sleep at nights, thinking of you."
"That doesn't prove anything. Papa can hardly sleep, thinking of you!"

For Republicans Only

Roosevelt: "See here, Herb, my party notified me of my nomination almost immediately."
Hoover: "Yes, Frank, but my party, as usual, acted only after mature consideration."—*Pathfinder.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Affect, effect (E. G. C., who says that in hearing these words pronounced he has experienced difficulty in telling which was which)—"Affect" is used in the sense of "to influence"; "effect" means "to accomplish." Say, "He was affected (influenced) by the news," and "They effected (accomplished) numerous reforms." A war-time report reads, "The soldiers were so affected by the gas that they failed to effect the rescue."

It is evident that care must be exercised in the pronunciation of these words. The one is sounded *a-fekt'* (*a* as in *account*, *e* as in *get*); the other, *eh-fekt'* (each *e* short).

Accept, except (E. G. C.)—The first means "to receive"; the second, "to exclude." Here again it is necessary for the speaker to enunciate clearly: *ak-sept'* (*a* as in *hat*, *e* as in *get*) and *ek-sept'* (each *e* short).

Decathlon (Mrs. C. E. H.)—This name is applied to a composite contest in the modern Olympic Games, consisting of 10 events: 400-meter race, broad jump, shotput, running high jump, 100-meter race, discus throw, 100-meter hurdle race, pole vault, javelin throw, and 1500-meter race.

The name is pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *de-kath'-lon* (*e* as in *create*, *a* as in *hat*, *o* as in *lot*).

Pentathlon, incidentally, is applied to a composite contest of five events in the Olympics: running broad jump, javelin throw, 200-meter race, discus throw, and 1500-meter race. It is pronounced *pen-tath'-lon* (all vowels short).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE spiritual life is the gift of the living Spirit. The spiritual man is no mere development of the natural man. He is a new creation born from Above.

—HENRY DRUMMOND

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

A GROUP of men who had agreed to harvest the crops of a Japanese farmer, and accept fruit in payment for their labor, noticed that the house and barns of this farm were in rather a dilapidated condition. The owner of the buildings had to make a trip to the city and the men decided it would be fun to make the necessary repairs during his absence.

When the Japanese returned he noted at once the improved appearance of his place, and asked the men why they had done this work. When they told him "just for good measure" he was so moved by their kindness that he sat down and wept. Another Japanese farmer, on hearing of this incident, gave to the organization which the men represented, the crops from a large acreage.

Incidentally, the "labor for food" movement, which has grown so that literally thousands of needy families in southern California are receiving food through this channel, had its beginning in a neighborly act. One man who conceived the idea of going into the country and offering to exchange his labor for food to bring home to his family was paid so generously that he brought back not only enough for his own family, but had a surplus which he shared with his neighbor. Soon his neighbor and friends were operating in the same way and they found themselves in possession of such a surplus of food that they had to find a warehouse to store it until it could be shared.

Such an abundance of food was available that the men organized themselves into groups to go out and gather it. In some cases the farmer was glad to give an entire crop of vegetables merely to have his land cleared. In one instance the men weeded two acres of onions and were paid in five acres of carrots. Fruit was sometimes picked on shares, the farmer retaining a portion and the workers taking the balance. Food was brought to the warehouse and distributed to each according to his need, and the surplus shared with families that did not have a worker to send into the fields.

Unemployed men in other communities, hearing of what had been accomplished at Compton (Calif.), went and did likewise. Now there are warehouses in a half dozen or more communities operating on the same basis. And these warehouses exchange their surplus products. If one has a surplus of potatoes and another of oranges these commodities are traded but with no thought of the cash value.

One of the planks in the "Labor for Food" platform is: "To do unto others as we would have them do unto us"; and although none have silver or gold, each gives cheerfully such as he has, and in this way the needs of many are being met.

The Children's Corner

Mysterious Shadows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FLORRIE, pompous pigeon, and Fib, sparrow chieftain, both among Boston Common's best of their kind, flew against the door of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American elm), beating against it with their wings. The door flew open. Mrs. Scroggins smiled at her visitors.

"Where's Mister S.?" said Fib.

"Just getting ready for his afternoon walk," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"He'd better hurry," said Fib, "for unless he hurries it won't be afternoon any more, it will be night." Fib pointed with his wing toward the sun. It was growing dimmer and dimmer. Mrs. Scroggins dashed to the edge of the porch and peered at the strange sight.

"Dear me, dear me," she said. "I must get Scroggins," and she scurried into the house. The old squirrel popped out in no time, greeted his friends and peered at the sun.

"Strange," he said. Florrie winked her wink eye and stared with her stare eye. Fib chittered and chattered and hopped here and there.

"Hurrumph," said Scroggins. He walked around the tiny piazza, looked up through the branches of the tree and out across the Common. Shadows such as show at evening were appearing and yet the sun was up there in the sky and not near the edge as it is when night is about to come.

Suddenly Scroggins clapped his paws together. A great light came into his old face.

"I know, I know, I know," he said, Florrie winked again.

"What do you know?" said Fib.

"Grandfather Scroggins told me about it. Once in a long, long time the sun stops shining in the middle of the day even when there's not a cloud. No, it doesn't stop. But for a while it's dark just like night." Several sparrows had alighted on the porch, also a couple of pigeons.

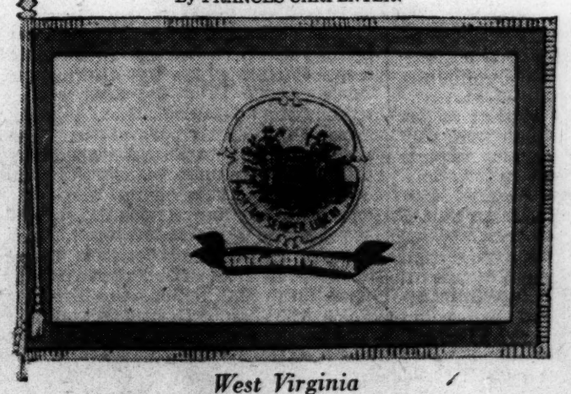
"What is it?" said a sparrow. Scroggins explained what his grandfather had told him. "It's when the moon does something and the sun doesn't and they call it an eclipse," said Scroggins. "And we ought to watch it carefully."

They all shouted with delight when Scroggins said all that, making plain what had not been plain. So all of the party went to the tallest elm on the Common, climbed and flew into the topmost branches and there watched.

A shadow grew bigger and bigger. It became dark. Birds stopped making bird noises. And then it seemed as though night came. But only for an instant, and then the bright sunlight came pouring again from the sky. A mighty cheer arose from the Commoners. "Scroggins was right! Scroggins was right!" They cried. The old squirrel smiled and beamed and had a splendid time all in all. And when the eclipse passed he took his walk and everyone pointed to him as the one squirrel who knew why the mysterious shadows came.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER.



West Virginia

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag should be white, with a band of blue. The streamer is red with letters of gold, and the scene on the shield may be colored from nature. The staff, cord and border are gold.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

West Virginia's name comes from Virginia, of which it was once a part. The nicknames of the State are "Little Mountain," and "Panhandle" because of its shape. It was known once as the "Storm Child of the War of Secession" because it separated from Virginia during the strife of the Civil War.

The flower of West Virginia is the rhododendron, which grows profusely on its hillsides.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the thirty-fifth star in the American flag stands for West Virginia.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Dividing Up the Work

IT IS not only in the United States that the five-day week is being discussed. At the congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation held at Prague, Mr. C. T. Cramp, the British railwaymen's leader, called for support for the trade unions which demand a forty-hour week, on the ground that the prevalence of unemployment is not to be attributed so much to diminished trade as to the general advance in the machinery and organization of industry. An enormous amount of human work has been eliminated, and the need for man power, to use the old-fashioned phrase, has been reduced.

It is to be observed, too, that those years which have seen the greatest progress in invention are precisely those years in which women had been admitted into the ranks of the world's workers on a more or less equal footing with men. Thus there are more potential workers when there is less necessary work.

Clearly, the clock cannot be put back, and nobody would wish either to scrap machinery or to exclude women from industry. Rightly considered, the decrease of individual work should be regarded as an immense benefit and not a disadvantage—provided there is a fair distribution of labor.

Moreover, it must be remembered that, counteracting in some degree the increase of workers and the improved methods of production, is an increasing development of the world's wants. All classes of the community are entitled to commodities which were once restricted to a privileged class, and the humblest toiler enjoys many advantages that were inaccessible to the millionaire a generation or two ago. The basic condition of mass production is the ability of the masses to share in that production; for the machine is essentially democratic.

Nevertheless, insufficient steps have been taken to readjust industrial needs to the needs of the individual members of the community. It is very evident that production has not been carried to the saturation point. Consumption should be stimulated until everybody can procure all that is capable of adding to the convenience and beauty of life. But at present consumption, as well as production, is checked by the maldistribution of employment, which deprives large sections of the public of adequate spending power. If those who are at present unemployed were employed, they would be able to buy more, and the need of production would grow with its own fulfillment.

That is why Mr. Cramp declared that the Washington Hours Convention, providing for a forty-eight-hour week, is now out of date, and even suggested that the recently debated forty-hour week may eventually have to be cut down to, say, thirty-six hours. Unless some such measures are taken, even a revival of trade may not solve the world-wide problem of unemployment.

It is a matter, therefore, of careful adjustment to find how much work is required to supply the world's needs, and what quantity of work should be expected from every citizen of the world to meet those needs. While one part of the population is employed on the old basis, and another part of the population is altogether unemployed, there will be a situation inimical to the interests of employed and unemployed alike. The better distribution of labor means a more equitable distribution of greater quantities of goods, and that in its turn means more production and accordingly more employment. The case for a shorter working week undoubtedly deserves the closest study.

A Recruit for Ballyhoo

PUBLICITY'S value has just had a fresh indorsement from the firm of Sun, Moon & Stars, Inc. Even before attention was called to Phaëton's exciting ride in his father's sun chariot, some form of publicity has been in vogue. The hieroglyphics carved upon a stone or the bark of a tree were the crude beginnings of the high-powered methods of the present era.

When Sun and Moon signed articles to put on a spectacle on Aug. 31, 1932, there were only a few astronomers to take any great amount of interest in the event. But then modern publicity methods were brought into action. With a resounding fanfare it was announced that a total eclipse of the sun would be presented for the entertainment and study of a large section of the United States and Canada on August 31. It was to be a matinee performance. Unfortunately conditions were such that an evening exhibit of a solar eclipse would not be feasible.

In newspapers, magazines and miscellaneous publications all over the world articles by astronomers, near astronomers and persons whose fathers had talked with men who had seen an eclipse told the now gaping readers the details of the great show these two important characters in the solar systems would enact when the curtain rose on their two-hour performance. The various transitions were painted in glowing colors, and scenic effects were not overlooked. A view of the sun with Baily's beads around its neck, a corona upon its brow and a moonstone on its chest was advertised as the grand finale of this seldom-presented spectacle.

And it was a great show. It was worth all the price of admission charged. If the publicity it got had been paid for it would have cost millions. It provided a striking example of mass education by modern methods. And it again stresses that old adage that "the feller what advertises gits th' bizness."

Support for the Farm Market

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Federal Farm Board stocks of cotton and wheat are to be kept off the market until next year will give restored buoyancy to American agriculture. It is not to be ignored, however, that the stocks thus held will still hang heavily over the 1933 market, as do the costs of the stabilization experiment over the heads of the American taxpayers. In these respects the end is not yet.

But the arranging of the $50,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Farm Board and affiliated organizations which makes possible the carrying over of approximately 2,000,000 bales of cotton is undeniably a step in the direction of economic recovery, as is the decision to cease selling from the Grain Stabilization Corporation's relatively small remaining supply of wheat. This action will mean somewhat better prices for this year's production on southern and western farms—and an improvement of rural buying power is one of the key points in business betterment.

The need for action in the case of cotton was urgent. This year's crop is expected to be unusually small, due in part to exhortations for curtailment in keeping with demand. If on a lowered production the planter were to receive also a ruthlessly low price, his situation would indeed be hard. Now there is some assurance that the recent gains in the cotton market may be held during the cotton-picking months and that the price may even advance to the 12-cent level that has been named by the board as its selling point.

Whether next year will afford a more propitious time for unloading stocks of cotton and grain—whether they can be sold then without injury to the farmer's market—can only be told when that time arrives. It depends on several things, such as whether farmers hold production within the limits of demand and whether an upturn of consumption brings an increased outlet for their product.

The disposal of the greater part of the wheat surplus may have been carried out, as Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Farm Board, asserts, with marked success, but unless future production is more closely geared to consumption the experience of Brazil in a similar price-fixing venture—which has resulted in wholesale dumping of coffee into the sea—may yet have its application in the United States.

Whatever the success of the grain and cotton stabilization endeavor, it has not been financial. The losses sustained in attempting to stem the tide of deflation constitute a bill the payment of which is being loudly protested by nonagricultural sections of the nation. A subsidy to agriculture? Perhaps; but whether any larger or less justifiable than subsidies other interests have enjoyed is a debatable question.

At least the cotton loan bids fair to release the Farm Board from its preoccupation with the day-to-day market quotations and permit greater attention to its function of assisting the cooperative marketing organizations, which aim at a more fundamental adjustment of production to demand.

French Logic and German Arms

SOME articles which M. Léon Blum, the leader of the French Socialists, has been contributing to his newspaper, Le Populaire, have brought forth heated rejoinders from the Nationalist press. His argument is that French interests would be furthered by an acceptance of the German demand for legal equality of armaments; that France should see the justice of General von Schleicher's position that unless the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles carry out their promise to reduce their own armaments, Germany will be justified in disregarding the treaty and rearming; and that such a French policy is the more advisable because of the present strength of German Nationalists and Hitlerites.

This is precisely the opposite of the French Nationalists' reasoning. They have maintained that General von Schleicher's threat is a conclusive argument against any reduction of French forces, and should bar any admission of legal equality. M. Blum's point is that this plays directly into the hands of the German Nationalists and that the best way of weakening them is to make a success of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Then they would be pledged to hold Germany's armaments at the levels which the conference fixed and would no longer be able to charge "breach of contract" because France and her allies refuse to disarm in accordance with the pledge of the Treaty of Versailles.

The fulfillment by Germany of her undertakings would be insured by the international inspection for which the disarmament treaty would provide. If, on the other hand, the conference should fail, M. Blum says, the secret armaments—which part of the French press alleges Germany to possess—would remain more secret and thus more vaguely threatening.

M. Blum's critics charge him with lack of logic, but they have a good deal of difficulty in showing the exact nature of the lack. "What ruins M. Blum's thesis," says M. Pierre Bernus in the Journal des Débats, "is that it is based upon an initial fiction—the fiction that the Reich will execute its contractual obligations." The question of German good faith, however, has been raised to oppose every French concession since the armistice, and few would now allege that any one of these concessions was unwise and that the anticipated bad faith materialized. Moreover, it must be remembered that the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles were imposed by force, and Germany has never considered them morally binding. Evasions, therefore, have not seemed to her immoral. Evasions of a treaty freely entered into would be an entirely different matter.

The Journal des Débats and Le Temps argue also that the successive concessions which France has made to Germany have strengthened German militarism. That is to contend that because militarism has increased and concessions have been made the one resulted from the other. With equal force it may be argued that German militarism has been strengthened because the concessions were too long delayed and were made grudgingly. If the Lausanne Conference, for example, had occurred a year ago, and reparations had been wiped out, the Bruening Cabinet would still be in office. General von Schleicher's speech would not have been made.

There has been such a united chorus of objection to M. Blum's thesis that one suspects the objectors of foreseeing a real chance of its adoption by the Herriot Government. French opinion can change rather quickly. Barely more than a year ago the Hoover moratorium was accepted only after carping negotiations. There was a complete transformation of policy by the time of the Lausanne Conference. If Germany's plea for legal equality is not granted, then the Geneva conference seems likely to fail. Perhaps France will see that her own security will be strengthened by making the conference succeed.

Seven Men Against Alcohol

IN COMMENTING on any decline in the consumption of alcoholic liquors in those countries where the traffic is legalized, it is usual for the opponents of restrictive laws to attribute the decline to increased taxation. Yet increased taxation could not bring about such drastic changes as those described, for instance, in the recent report of the Imperial Economic Committee, showing the tremendous curtailment of drinking in Great Britain. That increased taxation is in a measure responsible cannot be gainsaid, but behind taxation lies another reason.

The reason is brought home rather clearly by two closely related events. On September 3 the Pot Malt Distillers' Association, in convention at Elgin, Scotland, agreed upon a general stoppage of all whisky distilling for a year. A member of the association explained that with full warehouses, and with a steadily decreasing outlet, there was no choice but to close Scotland's distilleries. The whisky interests have admittedly struck the biggest slump in history.

In Preston, Lancashire, on the same day, there was held a celebration of the "Seven Men of Preston," who founded the total abstinence movement in Great Britain. Seven men in 1832 started a movement that, if it were noticed at all, called forth only scorn and derision. In 1932 a great gathering of delegates celebrate the anniversary of that important date, while a little distance to the north dejected distillers vote to close their plants for a year, in the face of "the biggest slump we have yet experienced."

And in so far as the whisky business is concerned, this slump is not merely one result of widespread economic distress; it is the effect of a growing realization that intoxicants, at any price, taxed or untaxed, are too expensive.

The Shaw Mystery Solved

MR. MARTIN ARMSTRONG, writing in a well-known English weekly, has put forward a suggestion almost worthy of Jonathan Swift. Arguing from the notorious Shakespeare-Bacon case, Mr. Armstrong concludes that no great man is at all likely to be the author of his own books. He would have it that the author of the plays published under the name of George Bernard Shaw is really Dean Inge.

Once this proposition has been made its development becomes as plain as a pikestaff. Many years ago Punch said that the title of "You Never Can Tell" might have been "You Never Can Be Shaw." "You never can be sure"—of what? Why, that Shaw wrote Shaw, of course. Had Punch pursued its inquiry to its logical conclusion, the Shaw mystery might have been propounded and solved before the end of the nineteenth century.

Some people, however, though willing to admit that Shaw's plays were probably not written by Shaw, may demur to the suggestion that they were written by Dean Inge. They reveal so profound a knowledge of stage conditions, and show such excellent dramatic technique, that their author is almost certain to be a man intimately connected with the theater. When one recollects the fondness of authors for appearing in their own plays—the cases of Mr. Noel Coward, Mr. Stanley Lupino and Mr. Ivor Novello rise in this connection—one may be led to the conclusion that the real author of the Shavian plays is to be found in the Shavian casts.

Need one go further than Mr. Cedric Hardwicke? Mr. Hardwicke has become, through his performances in "The Apple Cart," "Widowers' Houses" and "Heartbreak House," probably the most celebrated Shavian player in the world. To the observant he has even given in his autobiography, which was published a few months ago, a definite clue.

Speaking of the naturalistic school of acting that has sprung up since the war, Mr. Hardwicke says that actors are "too true to be good." Precisely the same phrase is used as the title of the latest Shavian drama. Need Mr. Martin Armstrong go any further? Mr. Hardwicke has at least as good a claim to be Mr. Shaw as any that can be made for Dean Inge.

Editorial Notes

If the lesser satellites of the two great political parties now opening up their campaigns for the Presidency will keep before them the high character of the two gentlemen who head their respective tickets, and emulate as far as possible their practices, the public may be spared some obnoxious "mud slinging."

Conclusive "proof" that the "saloon is coming back" is offered in a little booklet issued by a Pittsburgh baking company. But as the booklet contains only blank pages, one quickly grasps the significance of the "proof."

Although the gold in the oceans is said to be worth $28,000,000,000,000,000, it would cost much more than that to recover it. Now it would seem that all that is gold does not glitter.

Newspaper men learned during the recent eclipse that the corona was something to write about as well as on.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Can the Single Tax Agitation Be Revived?

ON A stone on a quiet hillside in Brooklyn, sloping toward the setting sun, is a bronze tablet bearing these words:

> The truth that I have tried to make clear will not find easy acceptance. If that could be, it would have been accepted long ago. If that could be, it never would have been obscured. But it will find friends—those who will toil for it; suffer for it; if need be die for it. This is the power of truth.

The spot is the last resting place of Henry George. The words are taken from his great work, "Progress and Poverty." They came vividly into my mind when a New York friend last week sent me a copy of Liberty, with a vigorous editorial setting forth the timeliness of a new study of the single tax in this day of depression and complicated taxation.

I wonder whether the nation-wide revolt against high taxation may not reawaken the Single Taxers to a new agitation of the theory of Henry George. The Economy League which would attack the tax problem by attacking governmental expenditures is spreading like a prairie fire and numbers among its promoters many of the most eminent men in the nation. The "nuisance taxes" so plentifully provided by the late Congress will keep the question ever before the humble taxpayer.

Duplication of income taxes by the nation and nearly all the states is obviously unscientific, but difficult to undo. The proposition that the prohibition law be repealed and floods of liquor let loose on the land chiefly in order that excise taxes may relieve the burden of heavy income-tax payers, does not greatly appeal to the masses of small taxpayers. Clearly the way is open for the advocates of that most appealing of tax programs, the single tax on land values.

The Single Taxers, however, are unfortunate at the moment in having no devoted and convincing advocate like Henry George or Tom L. Johnson. If ever two men gave their lives as sacrifices in behalf of a cause these two did. George, making a gallant fight against Tammany in the mayoralty election of 1897, was stricken while speaking in the Central Opera House and passed on that night. I was chairman of his campaign committee and although deeply shocked was little surprised at this untimely end of his gallant struggle. When he entered upon it he was warned that it might end thus, but he threw caution to the wind and fought to the end for good government.

The issue was the return of Tammany to power. Four tickets were in the field: Republican, General Tracy; Democrat, Judge Van Wyck; Independent-Republican, Seth Low. There was little hope of George's election, but we hoped that he would split the Democratic vote and elect Seth Low. His passing ended that dream. The Democratic ticket was elected and the government of New York City for the ensuing four years under Van Wyck, dominated by Richard Croker, was the scandal of the century. In passing, I might note that Samuel Seabury, the successful prosecutor of "Jimmie" Walker, was a member of our campaign committee and a highly successful speaker for Henry George and the Single Tax.

While the Single Tax philosophy was, and is, denounced as confiscatory and Socialistic, there were on our little committee that year three New York millionaires. Best known of them was Tom L. Johnson, an Ohio steel manufacturer, who had come into the Single Tax as a result of his repudiation of high protective tariffs. He had been in the House of Representatives and had read the whole of "Progress and Poverty" into the Congressional Record—thereby depriving the author of his royalties on some hundreds of thousands of circulation.

But royalties and personal profit were the last things to which Henry George gave attention. Tom Johnson, too, subordinated personal interest to the public welfare. Millionaire as he was, he fought the powers of privilege as Mayor of Cleveland, and as a private agitator. As Henry George laid down his life for his convictions, so Tom L. Johnson sacrificed his fortune and ended a poor man.

Great names have appeared on the list of the supporters of the Single Tax. Tolstoy upheld it. Nicholas Murray Butler has applauded it. Dr. John Dewey, the active organizer of the League for Independent Political Action, has declared its worth. Its advocates declare that it would end real estate speculation, cheapen rents, reduce the tax burden on farmers, stimulate enterprise, thaw out frozen credits and substitute a single tax, readily assessed and easily collected, for the multiplicity of tariffs, excises, stamp taxes, poll taxes and the like which now oppress the people.

Books of Current Interest

How the League Came to Be

Development of the League of Nations Idea. Two vols. New York: Macmillan. $8.

THESE volumes of correspondence between Mr. Theodore Marburg, leading worker in the League to Enforce Peace which prepared the way on an international scale for the League of Nations, and statesmen and thinkers of a dozen countries offer not only a graphic narrative account of the movement which produced the League, but important guidance for the League's future.

Three main sets of facts are established by this work: (1) that the League as it now stands was the result not of hasty improvisation in Paris, but of long, diligent exchange of ideas; (2) that public opinion the world over was molded until it overwhelmingly accepted the League, and that American non-participation was an almost fortuitous and thoroughly illogical stroke of ill-fortune; (3) that in the molding of the League many good ideas developed, later to be discarded, which are available in these volumes for future reference as the Geneva organ evolves.

The account of the development of the League idea follows an exciting sequence. The idea itself had lain dormant in the thought of men for centuries. The World War brought it into the practicable realm. The steady progress of the idea during the war was the result of the work of a group of men, chiefly in England and America.

Mr. Marburg, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Organization of the League to Enforce Peace, became the salesman of the idea. With a diplomatic background, with personal acquaintance with many prominent people, and door-opening letters to others, Mr. Marburg succeeded in this political salesmanship job. His personal feat furnishes the drama in these volumes.

But if the personal achievement is the most striking feature of this work, the clash of ideas which slowly hammered the League into its present form is most important to the future. Early in the war a group began to meet in New York to discuss ideas for better world organization. Soon they formed the League to Enforce Peace under the presidency of William Howard Taft. Not long afterward their ideas were communicated to President Wilson. He accepted them discreetly, but as time ripened, joined them with his own and became world protagonist for the League.

Invaluable to anyone interested in League history or League future, these volumes, carefully edited by Mr. John H. Latané, are an outstanding contribution to contemporary understanding of the problem of organizing and maintaining peace.

E. D. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Vanishing Iceman

THE guardians of the sober, stalwart American virtues, whose hair has silvered at the sight of a rugged nation of pioneers rapidly going tea shoppe, will be driven a step farther toward their graves by the news that the executives of ice companies in seven Rocky Mountain states have decreed that from now on their ice shall be delivered in black satchels and that the men who carry the satchels shall wear white uniforms with brass buttons and shall be known as "ice attendants," instead of icemen.

This change, more fundamental than appears on the surface, is a threat to one of our finest traditions. To an age that drinks out of lily cups and washes in pink bathtubs the iceman is a useful reminder of the days when Americans pulled stumps, chawed tobacco and fought the Indians, a living rebuke to the sissification and prettification achieved by this decade of style, tone, class and rainbow underwear. Color, gold braid, brass buttons may be added to our civilization, but as they come in something else goes out—something strong, raw and necessary to a society that does not want to go the way of Rome and Alexandria.

The old-fashioned iceman (let us speak of him with melancholy and in the past tense) was a heroic figure. With a 100-pound cake of ice on his broad, homely back, he reminded one of the figure of Atlas, groaning manfully under the weight of the whole world. And now they want to put this Atlas in a white uniform with brass buttons and make him carry the world in a black satchel! Even the great spirit of Atlas will not resist this humiliation. Inside his white uniform the iceman will shrink, his muscles will become flaccid, his soul will lose its breezy virility and in his spare time he will write Christmas card jingles or collect old glass. For human nature can be changed, and in the long run a man can be made less of a man by calling him an attendant.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Nishi and Uranus

SO MANY lessons in good sportsmanship characterized the victories in the Xth Olympiad that it would be invidious to particularize. Yet no American but will concur in paying a last special tribute to the winners of the Prix des Nations, Baron Takeichi Nishi and his gallant mount, Uranus. It was more than a triumph for rider and horse. It was a triumph for courage and kindliness and loyal teamwork.

For the thousands of spectators in the Stadium the secret of success was told at the abnormally high brush-incumbered hurdle which had proved the Waterloo of more impressive-looking horses than Uranus, handled no doubt by as expert riders as the little Japanese baron. At the first sight of that formidable barrier Uranus balked. It was his only error in the most gruelling steeplechase course ever devised for the Prix des Nations.

Baron Nishi wheeled him back for a second trial. He used no whip or spur to force an unwilling compliance. With a few gentle strokes of the hand and nudges of the knees he communicated to the fighting heart of the horse that loved him his hope that his old friend would not fail him in the greatest moment of their careers. And the mighty Uranus, in answer to that appeal, cleared the dangerous hurdle with the finest and cleanest leap ever witnessed in any steeplechase or on any hunting field.

Another picture, equally illuminating, not staged for the public, was Baron Nishi in the stables at Riviera, seated on a bale of hay, communicating his happiness, by the same subtle understanding which had brought them the big prize, to the hero of the feat. "Don't forget," was the smiling comment of his master, "that it wasn't I but Uranus who won the event."

There is a lesson in the relationship of Nishi and Uranus for all competitors for prizes in the larger stadium of life.—*Los Angeles Times.*

What Will America Do Tomorrow

THE American depression has reached, or is rapidly approaching, the culmination point.

Its scars have been deeper because the fantastic prosperity of the United States had weakened the moral fiber of her people. They were not prepared for sacrifice—except on the part of the other fellow.

Congress has failed to supply the leadership which would have changed the psychology of the nation. Its members have clung to their sectional points of view and have thought and talked with little minds and loud voices.

The charge against Congress, however, does not apply to the White House. President Hoover has made many mistakes, but he has steadfastly refused to play politics. He has kept the problems of the Union before him as those of an indivisible unit, and he has spoken to the nation as a nation.

He may or may not be reëlected, but history cannot deny that his courageous attitude toward the American financial crisis has given the force of normal honest American citizenship a chance to rally and make itself heard above the squealing of gamblers.

Wall Street may not realize it, but the huge mass of the American people have made up their minds. They realize now that there is no other way, and they are as ready for self-discipline and sacrifice as were the people of Great Britain when faced with last year's crisis.

What, then, lies ahead?

A new America is in process of birth. It will be a finer, saner America than the world has known before.

To the gambler it will prove increasingly unattractive, since progress will be based on reality. But to the investor it will be linked on the financial map with the British Empire as territory in which capital will earn a sure and adequate return.

Wall Street may panic tomorrow. Wall Street may boom tomorrow. It does not greatly matter.

America has started its march of recovery along the hard road of sacrifice.—*Daily Express* (London).

A Gain for Printers

THERE used to be forty-three saloons in the less-than-a-mile of Eliot and Kneeland Streets. After the tramp printer, with his convivial habits, the larger city shops required more dependable help, but still there were always "Blue Mondays" to be reckoned with. There were many saloons in the newspaper and printing districts and it was usually the best workmen who succumbed over the week-end.

The younger men of the printing industry can hardly realize the improvement in the reliability of personnel during the last thirty years. In normal times, this industry is one of the best for rate of wages and for steadiness of employment.—*The New England Printer (Boston).*